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From the Evening Post.

A TIME TO SEW—NEEDLE-WORK AS A FINE ART.

"Do put up that sewing, Lucy; I'm tired of this everlasting stitchery."

Men do make very comprehensive remarks, and often without really meaning all their words would imply. Now my friend Bob Acres had come in from his business, had taken his dinner with us, and after a frolic with the children, had seen them off to bed, and was comfortably seated by his own fireside. As a matter of course, he took a newspaper and apparently found it very entertaining, from the time he spent upon it, though he unfortunately found nothing of importance enough to read aloud.

Lucy sat by, and not wishing to be quite idle, and yet too polite and—hm!—thoughtful to be quite absorbed in a book, she took up her sewing, a middle course, and kept her fingers employed while her attention was free; and this relief was the reward she received from her lord and master for her consideration.

So she quietly laid aside her "everlasting stitchery," and sat still, though she would have been quite as happy with her fingers occupied. It was not time to be cutting and fitting work, and planning and planning economies; but where it required no thought, the mere mechanical motion was a relief.

Blessed be sewing! Not the drudgery pursued hour after hour, by the week or month—that is out of proportion; but in its place, sewing is a blessing. I am a devout believer in the law of compensation; doubtless the balance is found somewhere, but here the woman has the advantage. If restless or weary with waiting, a man stamps, and frets, and fumes, walks about and relieves himself generally, while a woman can quietly take a piece of stitchery, work off the superabundant steam, and make it turn to good account.

My grandmother made her boys learn to sew. She said it was dreadfully effeminate; but she insisted, for she said they might need the knowledge, and it would do them no harm. So when her boys were in college, and when Jim was in California, they found the value of a stitch in time to be a saving time.

Sewing is often irksome, and children rebel: and if they be strong and the mother weak, sometimes they carry the day. This will not do. It is good for them to learn, even if they do not like it. Discipline is salutary, if not agreeable. My children, that just so much discipline is needed in life, and must come sooner or later, and saves much trouble to have it come "sooner," when it may do some good. So you must have just so much rain in the course of the year: and it is better to have the fertilizing showers in the spring, than after a dry, bright spring, to have the floods of rain on the November earth, too late for flower or shrub to do good.

Now, let the discipline be early, and bring forth its fruit in the life; and it is real discipline, as every child can testify, to bring down the attention and thought to the mysteries of stitchery—a cunning craft, and one requiring a long apprenticeship.

But sewing is one of the blessed institutions that is falling into disuse. *Les nouveaux riches* think it very fine to be idle and useless; and so mothers, who know all the drudgery of life, bring up their daughters daintily, and make them too much ladies to know any thing of such an accomplishment.

Then, among the poor are many who, never having been taught, are unfit to teach their children, and so go through life in garments ill-planned, ill-cut, and ill-made, and, therefore, of very brief duration. "The distinction of the poor is their poverty."

Then we have a middle class; ambitious mothers, anxious to make their daughters fine ladies, and mistaking the means; hard-working mothers, too busy to teach their daughters how to help them; and careless mothers, who find it too much trouble to give lessons to reluctant learners.

In this country of ups and downs, no one is sure of escaping reverses; and well is it for one who can at least sew for herself and the family, if need be, or even turn her work to account for her support. You shall see one year a lady go in her carriage to order work to be done, and not many years after go without a carriage to ask for work to do for some more fortunate sister, whose money shall help to buy her children bread. Happy she, if she had learned this same fine art in her youth.

"Oh, ma'am! Since the machines, our work is taken away, and we are not paid well—paid even for what we do." "It may be," is the answer, that others tell me the machines make no difference; they have just as much work, and at just as good prices." There lies the difference; the first is a poor workman—poor in every sense—the last is master of her craft. There is a proverb, "There is always work for good workmen."

Mechanics will do plain work and save *time*. They can never take the place of skill. They will do the drudgery of long, wearisome seams, but can never accomplish the niceties of the art—these belong to brains and fingers.

But what shall we do to reinstate this accomplishment in its proper place? It is one of woman's peculiar duties and prerogatives, if she would but see it so. There are some sensible mothers who still teach their children; there are some daughters who have sense and pride enough to learn for themselves. For those who cannot learn at home, the remedy appears to be, that they be taught in school. Our standard of education is high, which is well; but let girls have correct seams as well as boundaries—equal stitches as well as equations—let them apply the rule of proportion to garments, take simple interest in the making of their clothing, save *tear* and tret, learn the addition of patches, the reduction of rents, and cipher out the value of "the virtuous woman whose price is above rubies," who "seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands."

But what can you or I, or any man do? Not much. A noble woman in a western city has shown by her example what can be done. Herself exempted from all necessity for using the needle, she still regards it as a truly womanly employment and amusement. Impressed with the value of sewing as an accomplishment, and despairing of making an impression by mere words, however eloquently enforced, (and those who know her, know how eloquently she can speak,) she has herself taken a class of girls in one of the public schools. From her they are to learn the art and mystery of needlework thoroughly, under a promise from the Board of Trustees, that should she succeed in her experiment, they will introduce sewing as a branch of instruction in all the schools.

All honor to Cincinnati, should this reform be instituted. There may be no very high-sounding triumph, but the next generation of husbands will feel the benefit in their pockets, and the sons in their——clothes, and *somebody will be happier*.

INCITEMENT TO LABOR.

BY THE REV. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D.

There hangs before me a photograph of the arch of Titus, famous and venerable as presenting among the processional spoils our only probable portraiture of the Golden Candlestick. It reminds me of a saying of this Roman emperor which has become proverbial. On a certain evening, when he looked back over the long hours, he remembered no good action, and exclaimed, "I have lost a day!" or more briefly in Latin, *perdidi diem*. According to some reports, it was the absence of any *beneficent* action that he regretted; and thus the saying has been understood by most.

This was certainly a beautiful trait in a heathen, a Roman emperor, and one whom we have to compare with bloody tyrants, such as preceded and followed him. But perhaps too much has been made of the benevolence of Titus; and perhaps we have allowed a sentence, happily worded and proceeding from one in imperial purple, to eclipse the greater and more diffused excellencies which the Christian religion has introduced.

It was something, indeed, for a sovereign of absolute power, innumerable subjects, and boundless means to pass twelve hours without one act of beneficence. We naturally inquire why he might not have made ten thousand persons happy: it would have taken less than a day. On the other hand, one act of clemency, charity, or compassion has its glory, even though the only one in the aforesaid term. A day thus signalized is brighter than certain days of Nero and Domitian. And in this view Titus Vespasianus justly lamented the day as lost which could not show this single bright redeeming spot. It was not a day, *certa notandus*, to be "marked with a white stone."

In the dominions of the emperor there was, at that very time, a class of people not clad in purple or fine linen, and often confounded with the despised Jews. They were widely spread, and had rules touching this very point. They have not yet ceased to exist nor to practice according to these rules. They used to exhort one another thus: "To do good and to communicate, forget not." They were, indeed, a peculiar people, "zealous of good works." They went so far as to adopt the maxim, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Let us do justice to Titus, the "delight of human kind." He was mild and comparatively forbearing in Judea, and seemed to use harshness with reluctance. He offered terms to the resisting Jews rather than pollute their temple, and looked with admiration and pity on the holy pile when it was stormed by his batteries and burning up. He allowed Josephus to save the sacred book from that conflagration. Hence it is that we look to the Arch of Titus, at Rome, with a measure of complacency. But we are not willing to take the element Titus for our model as to spending a day.

To pass a whole day without an endeavor to make one happier is indeed to lose a day; it is dreadful, it is heathenish; and a heathen emperor may rebuke us. Yet the Christian standard is higher than this; and it were a meagre account of a Christian day to reckon its acts of beneficence at a unit. God has given a wider rule, and Providence opens more numerous opportunities. If good acts were confined to what in the world's esteem are great acts only a few could do them, and only once in awhile. But the business which Mrs. Hannah More was said to take for her life's task—*faire des heureux*, to make others happy—is a business at which every man, woman, and child may work, in every place, every day, and every hour of the day. A stone cutter or a joiner might say with truth of a given day, "I have lost it, for I have let it go without one stroke from my chisel;" but we would not frame a rule conversely, and ordain one stroke of the chisel as a noticeable affair.

We err by omitting cheap acts of beneficence in our daily walk and among our hourly companionship. The web of a merciful life is made up of these slender threads. This is a secret oftener learnt by woman than by man.

The husband is used to a wholesale business. By the utterance of a few syllables on 'Change he finds himself richer by thousands. He writes ten letters on a slip of paper, and goes home heavier by a complete fortune. He has done a day's work. He can make a long interval. So in his charities; he takes a tithe of the tithe of half his net income and builds an orphan house. His soul is refreshed; he has done a great work.

The wife sits at home. She is employed in a series of continually repeated acts, any one of which is almost inappreciable. Her steps are many, up and down flights of stairs. Her sphere of housewifery comprises multiform particulars. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. Who can keep the tally of all those quick passes of her nimble needle? Her aggregate of human activity is the sum of small increments. She acquires a habit of thinking that innumerable littles will in time amount to something great. She generalizes her law and gives it a moral turn, holding that a thousand very minute kindnesses go for something in the sum total of benefaction. If she cannot rear an asylum, she can wipe away a tear. If her lord comes home to dinner weary and pettish, after some exhausting deed of love, she can bear his glance with a meek and quiet spirit, which he will remember by-and-by. "In her tongue is the law of kindness." Great men may learn philosophy from good women. Our days would be sad indeed if every one was lost which did not contain some signal action, fit to be written down in the book of Chronicles, or honored by a presentation of plate with letters and dinner speeches. It is a remarkable point in the awards of the judgment-day that those who are to enter into the joy of their Lord seem never to have kept any diary of their good works, or digested any statistical table of their visits, or held any anniversaries whereon to enumerate their works of mercy. "Lord, *when* saw we thee an hungered or athirst?" Yet they had not lost their days. God remembers what they forget, even to the minutest good deed.

"'Tis a little thing
To give a cup of water; yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drain'd by fever'd lips,
May give a shock of pleasure to the frame
More exquisite than when nectarean juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours.
It is a little thing to speak a phrase
Of common comfort which by daily use
Has almost lost its sense; yet on the ear
Of him who thought to die unmourn'd 'twill fall
Like choicest music."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1857.

THE 20TH OF MAY.—The Military Festival yesterday was in every respect a pleasant one. The day was beautiful, a bright sun having scattered the clouds which had been drenching us for a week past. The Parade was handsome and imposing; reminding many of our older citizens of the days "when they went soldiering;" when Fayetteville mustered four well-drilled companies of citizen soldiery, and such celebrations as those of the 1st and 20th of May were more common here than they have been of later years. The Ladies, too, who thronged the streets and houses fronting on the line of march, cheered by their presence the hearts of their husbands, brothers, sons, and sweethearts, while they gave to the scene its softest and brightest charms.

All were happy—the old folks, the young folks, the children, and the negroes. And most will agree with us, just now at least, that it is a pity we are so busy in this go-ahead country of ours as to have so few such pleasant holidays. Good comes from them always. A little time is withdrawn from the absorbing cares of business, rest is given to body and mind, nowhere so enslaved as in this free country of ours, and good feeling is the order of the day, and for many days thereafter, among all people of all sorts. Not one of the least benefits from the formation of a new Military Company in our midst is that of another holiday, in the celebration of which most of our families have an interest, and will join.

But we have neither time nor space this morning for spinning a longer yarn, and proceed to record the incidents of the day.

At 5 o'clock A. M. the Lafayette Light Infantry, in citizens' dress, assembled at the Fair ground for target exercise—the prize, a handsome and massive silver goblet presented by Lieut. W. G. Matthews. The best average was made by Private W. A. Rose, 2¼ inches. 2d best by Ensign John A. Pemberton, 5 5-12 inches. Best single shot by Private Geo. B. Atkins, 1 inch. 2d best, by Private W. A. Rose 1¼. 3d by ditto 1¼. 153 balls fired, and 115 in the target. Target 3 feet in diameter; distance 60 yards.

At 9 o'clock the battalion,—consisting of the Fayetteville Independent Co., the Lafayette Lt. Infantry, and the Fayetteville Cadets, and under command of Maj. Draughon of the Independent Co.,—was formed and marched to the Fayetteville Hall, where a large assemblage waited their arrival. The Mecklenburg Declaration was read by J. W. Baker, Jr., Esq., and an Oration pronounced by Thos. C. Fuller, Esq. We had not the pleasure of hearing either gentleman, but those who had speak of Mr. Baker's prefatory remarks and Mr. Fuller's Oration as in every respect appropriate and excellent.

These exercises concluded, the battalion marched to the Fair Grounds for target exercise, the Independent Company and the Lt. Infantry contending for a handsome silver goblet presented by the latter, and the Cadets shooting for a silver cup, also presented by the La Fayette Lt. Infantry. The shooting resulted:

La Fayette Lt. Infantry.—Best average, Private A. Spence, 3¾. 2d best, Private Jas. T. Houston, 4¼. Best single shot, Private Spence, 9-16. 2d best, Lieut. J. B. Starr, 1. Balls fired, 147; in target 108.

Independent Company.—Best average, Private S. Sedberry, 4 1-12. 2d, Private W. Wemyss, 4½. Best single shot, Private Sedberry 6-16. 2d best, Maj. Draughon 1 1-16. Balls fired 120; in target 99.

Best average in two companies, Private Spence of La Fayette Lt. Infantry. 2d, Private Sedberry of Independent Co.

Best single shot in two companies, Private Sedberry of Independent Co. 2d, Private Spence of La Fayette Lt. Infantry.

Fayetteville Cadets.—Best shot (single,) Private Albert Worth, 1½. 2d, Sergeant Bayne, 2½. 3d, Private J. H. Myrover, 3 1-16. 26 balls fired—22 in target.

At 3 o'clock, the three companies, with a number of invited guests, sat down to dinner in the large dining hall of the Fayetteville Hotel. The room had been handsomely decorated, and the tables well filled by the obliging and enterprising hosts, the Messrs. Roberts, and they had the best evidence that their efforts to please were successful and appreciated. The company disposed of a goodly portion of the substantials, and then Captain Cook of the Lt. Infantry, who presided, announced the following regular toasts:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Memory of Washington: In peace, the favoring gale that speeds our gallant bark; in war, the anchor of our hope, both sure and stedfast.

2. The Day we celebrate: The sun of Liberty rose in Mecklenburg on the 20th May 1775; he culminated at Philadelphia on the 4th July 1776. May the race of man never behold his setting.

3. The old Thirteen: Fair virgins are they all. They have borne children without reproach; may they continue the self-repeating process.

4. The Union: With bands of iron and hooks of steel may we be grappled together; yet may our fetters gall no more than the *silken* chains with which willing hearts are bound.

5. The South: The Paradise of the Union. May no tempter ever enter her sacred walls. May the cause of honor and patriotism be ever cherished as her tree of life, and of forbidden fruit may she never pluck and eat to her own destruction.

6. North Carolina: The *cradle* of liberty in earlier days, she is the *temple* of the Goddess now. Her own hand will apply the torch rather than suffer her shrine to be polluted.

7. The President and his Cabinet: Wise in council, may they be sage and prudent in the management of the mighty interests committed to their charge. Under their administration, may peace not depart from our borders nor plenteousness from our gates.

8. The Press: The mirror which "shows virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the times his form and pressure." Policy and right reason demand that it should be *free*, yet its usefulness ceases when it becomes licentious.

9. Our Citizen-Soldiery: Let the plains which have fattened on their blood, and the hills which have become white with their bones, attest their valor and prowess in war. Let the throbbing bosoms and loving glances of our fair daughters speak their praises in times of peace.

10. The Army and Navy: Our best bower anchors, right and left. Though of sufficient weight for any emergency, yet they never strain the ship.

11. The Governor of the State: Though Virginia's Governor be *Wise*, though the Chief Magistrate of New York be a great *King*, yet, without disparagement to either, we may safely *Bragg* over both.

12. The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company: From deeds of arms, from pleasures gay, from ladies fair, from goodly cheer, not one will ever be found to depart too soon.

13. The Town of Fayetteville: Sober and unpretending, her social heart beats high and warm. Here we may live as happily as in any spot upon this broad earth: in death, we may repose as peacefully beneath her sod.

Capt. DeRosset of the Wil. Lt. Infantry sent the following:

The Citizen-Soldiery:

"Ours are no hirelings trained to the fight,
With cymbal and clarion glittering and bright;
O'er the proud heads of *free men* our star-banner waves,
Men firm as their mountains and still as their graves,
To-morrow shall pour out their life-blood like rain;—
We come back in triumph, or come not again."

Col. Cantwell of Wilmington sent:

The 20th of May 1775: The natal day of American Freedom. Our fathers were the first to defy, let the children of the Old North State be the last to submit to tyranny and oppression.

A number of volunteer toasts were offered and honored in generous wine, and many of them responded to in very pretty little speeches.

The companies adjourned in good order to the front of the Hotel, where the prizes were presented to the successful marksmen by S. W. Tillinghast, Esq., who addressed them very happily. This and the presentation of a bouquet to each company by the ladies closed the celebration, though there was a little by-play afterwards by the Independent Company, who visited several Benedicks with the penalty of their defection from the ranks of the odd fellows. Among those thus punished the writer of these lines took his part—the only part which he was able to have in the celebration, unfortunately for him—and was considerably elevated thereby. It was a pleasant ride, on the shoulders of a guard of six-footers at a pace something less than 2.40. It was rather too prominent a position for one of our bashful habits, and we might have been angry at the entrance of our office and forcible abduction and elevation and shaking of our body in the presence of a large crowd of amused spectators, but for the relief on finding that we were not expected to make a speech and return thanks on the occasion. We bottled up our wrath with the speech which we concocted in the course of our brisk ride.

As we said, everything passed off well. We have heard but one regret expressed, and that by the hosts, who could not help winning the cup from their guests. That little regret, we are happy to say, will be easily removed on the 23d of August.

LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY.—At a meeting of this corps yesterday, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

John H. Cook, Captain.
W. G. Matthews, 1st Lieut.
Jos. B. Starr, 2d "
F. N. Roberts, 3d "
J. A. Pemberton, Ensign.
Peter Crow, O. S.
B. F. Pearce, 2d Sergeant.
A. W. Fuller, 3d "
P. A. Wiley, 4th "
G. B. Baker, 5th "
Charles Arey, 1st Corporal.
George Sloan, 2d "
B. Rush, Jr., 3d "
R. T. Scanlin, 4th "
Geo. B. Atkins, Secretary.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—Gov. Bragg has issued his proclamation, giving notice "to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment [Free Suffrage] to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—"*Approved;*" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket—"*Not Approved.*"

CROPS IN MONTGOMERY.—A friend at Troy writes us:

"We have had a very late and changeable Spring; but recently we have had several warm days and refreshing showers, giving a new impetus to vegetation and a rich promise to the husbandman. The wheat crop, at present, through this country, was never better, and the farmers have planted largely. The oat crop too is fine. Corn is small, but in a growing condition; and although the last mentioned article is not comeatible here, we are looking forward with buoyant hopes to harvest."

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—The name of the Post Office at Strickland's Depot, Duplin county, has been changed to Magnolia; L. A. Merriman, P. M.

N. C. STOCKS.—We note sales in New York of $4,000 N. C. sixes at 91.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, May 16, 1857.

I have not had a moment of leisure to-day, till now at half past 10 P. M. (Saturday night,) to resume my pen with a view to a little intercourse with my old friends of the Observer.

Charleston is a very interesting place. Its buildings are generally old, and old fashioned; but they are also generally substantial and commodious, and comfortable. The dwellings have almost all spacious piazzas. They stand apart from one another, admitting a free circulation of air on all sides—an admirable provision in such a climate. I think I have noticed but two instances, in extensive rides and walks, of two or more dwellings under one roof. In one of those cases, a gentleman had put up, for rent or sale, a block of four commodious and elegant dwellings, in New York style; and the speculation ruined him. He has managed to rent one or two of them; but people avoid them as if they would breed a pestilence. They don't suit the antigregarious habits of this city, where every body wants plenty of elbow-room. And they are right. Let every family have an independent existence.

When I left Fayetteville, five days ago, there were but few flowers in bloom, and I had seen none but the earliest kinds of vegetables. Here, the finest roses are gone—three weeks ago they were in full flower. And strawberries, peas, and even new Irish potatoes, have been plenty, and been shipped in great quantities to New York by the steamers, which place them in market there fully a month before they can be grown in that region. Of course they command high prices there, and that helps to raise prices here.

Notwithstanding the first and best of the flowers are gone, it appears to me that I have seen more to-day than I ever saw before in all my life. The embellishment of grounds is so common here, and so natural where flowers and shrubbery grow with such ease and luxuriance, that no dwelling of any pretension is without its rich surroundings of that sort. It is very grateful to the senses, and I think their presence, and especially a personal care and interest in their cultivation, makes people better and wiser and happier.

The Battery here is a most beautiful promenade and drive. A broad walk, paved with flag stones, upon the very margin of the beautiful bay, in sight of the ocean, with its soft breezes wafted over the otherwise hot city; then a wide street for carriages, with no paving stones to make a noise, and kept well watered to prevent dust; and next a succession of elegant mansions, the residences of the wealth and fashion of the city; with a park, and green grass, flowers and trees, near by;—it is no wonder that such a spot should be thronged with carriages, horsemen, pedestrians, and romping children. It is indeed a lovely spot.

There is, however, no Fifth Avenue of exclusiveness in this city. Its wealth is scattered—the mansions of its distinguished people, whether for wealth or what else, may be found in almost any street.

I visited the Charleston College, and passed some time in its admirable and admirably arranged Museum. Looked through the Orphan Asylum, a noble institution, where several hundreds of the poor creatures are fed and clothed and educated. The sprightly boy who ran to me when I entered the gate and offered to show me through, and did show me through, even to the top of the cupola, was born at sea, as his Irish father and mother were coming to this country. They are dead; but he has found a home where he may lay the foundation of future greatness, or at least usefulness. Thrice blessed are they who thus provide for those whom He would have "come to Him."

The view from this building is very fine. The whole city, and bay, and rivers, and woods, are before you. And the extent of the city rather surprised me.

I visited the Superior Court, and found Judge Wardlaw passing sentences. One genteel looking young man, after a recital of his case by the Judge, showing that he was legally but not morally guilty, was "sentenced to pay a fine of *One Cent!*" He looked very happy, as he walked off smiling, while the spectators testified how much they were amused with the incident.

I visited the U. S. Arsenal, where the grounds are very fine and handsomely improved, but the buildings not equal to ours.

I rode out to the Magnolia Cemetery (where I am told there is not a Magnolia, though they abound in the city,) but the gates had been closed just before we got there, and we were prevented from seeing this beautiful "City of the Dead."

I spent some hours last night and to-day, at a Fair for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, and saw a most elegantly adorned and arranged room, with flowers and pictures (some of rare excellence,) and three or four thousand well dressed and well behaved people.

But I must stop, lest I trench upon the Sabbath.

On Monday morning at 10 I start for Charlotte.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Forty-first Annual Meeting of the Society was held in New York last week. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the past year from all sources to have been $441,895 69—$449,488 42 more than those of the previous year. Of the receipts $288,456 03 was from book sales. More than $30,000 was expended for publishing the Scriptures in foreign languages.

741,018 volumes have been printed during the year; and 772,522 volumes have been issued; an excess over the issues of the previous year of 104,597 volumes. Aggregate issue, since the formation of the Society, 12,094,434 volumes.

Obituary Notices.—Some of our contemporaries give notice of an intention of charging as for advertisements for all obituary notices exceeding ten lines in length, and for all resolutions of respect, &c.

We have in no instance made any charge of the kind, and do not expect to; but we have taken the liberty in many instances of curtailing what we considered the unnecessary length of some of them. In doing so, we may, in some cases, have given offence to the writers or the friends of the deceased; but no disrespect was intended, nor was there any want of regard to the feelings of the parties concerned. We have been actuated solely by what, as the conductor of a public journal, we considered due to our readers. Writers of obituary notices should reflect that readers in general, being strangers to the parties, cannot appreciate their feelings, and will not read lengthened notices with interest. Ten lines will, except in rare instances, comprehend all that need be said, or that affection should require.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

As one of the papers which have adopted this rule, it may be as well to state that we have done so with no desire or expectation to make money by it. We think that the public agree with us in regarding ten lines a sufficient space to be devoted to an obituary notice; and we do not think that any one has a right to complain of being charged for the use of a greater space. *We* pay for the paper and for the type-setting. Our subscribers pay us for their papers, and they do not care to have a large portion of them filled up with matter in no way concerning or interesting them.

The rule works well and effects its object—the breaking up of a bad practice.

Dr. Hawks, who is to deliver the Address at the celebration on Wednesday, arrived on the Monday evening train, and was greeted at the depot by a large concourse of our citizens. Gen. J. A. Young addressed him on behalf of the citizens, extending to him a cordial welcome, and alluding in complimentary terms to the efforts made by the reverend and distinguished gentleman to preserve the history of the Old North State.

Dr. Hawks replied in an eloquent and feeling manner, saying that he had no words to express the gratitude he felt at the marks of respect shown him on this and previous occasions since he entered the limits of his native State. His efforts, to which allusion had been made, were actuated by a sincere desire to preserve and perpetuate the fame of North Carolina, and if, with the permission of God, he should succeed in doing this, he would feel that he had discharged to his mother State simply the duty of a son. Wherever Providence should cast his lot, the great purpose of his life should be to do nothing to detract from her fair fame; and the wish of his heart was that when done with earth, his bones might rest with his fathers in her peaceful soil.

He was then escorted to his lodgings at the Mansion House.—*Char. Democrat.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, May 19.—The steamship Niagara, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst., has arrived and reports Cotton firm with a slight advance. Breadstuffs steady.

The Queen's speech, in reference to Central American affairs, merely says that negotiations with Honduras are yet unsettled.

All the main stipulations of the treaty of Paris have been executed, and there were hopes that the rest would be speedily accomplished.

France has suspended the outfit of troops for China. There had been great improvement in the specie in the Bank of France.

Spain was disturbed. The city of Malaga had been placed in a state of siege. Seven war vessels, with troops, are under orders for Cuba.

There had been further hostilities in Persia. The British had captured the city of Mohammerah. The Persians sustained great loss in men and ammunition stores. They were also driven from before Aherose with great loss.

Commercial.—Cotton has advanced one-eighth; stock import 496,000 bales, including 360,000 American. Breadstuffs of all qualities have slightly advanced on the continent.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Flight of Brigham Young from Utah.—Official dispatches warrant the belief that Brigham Young has fled from Utah, as he was known to have been in treaty with the Indians for a safe conduct through their country.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun contridicts this rumor and says "it is believed that Young is diligently and zealously engaged in strengthening his position, preparatory to an expected conflict with the United States authorities, in the event of his ejection from office. He has an army of twenty-five hundred men who are well appointed and equipped, and every day under drill.

It is very true, however, that dissensions among the Mormons have arisen which threaten to overthrow his power, and perhaps, to break up the political and religous organization upon which it is founded. The danger is that he may be strengthened by exterior hostility to Mormon institutions.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

From Washington.—Despatches have been received stating that Maj. McCulloch declines the Governorship of Utah.

Recent information has caused a change of policy towards the Mormons, the condition of the country now being such as to require vigorous measures. Troops in large numbers will be sent thither, probably under command of Gen. Harney. The administration will now lose no time in bringing the Mormons to their senses, and peace to that Territory.

Sidney Smith was once examining some flowers in a garden, when a beautiful girl, who was one of the party, exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Smith, this pea will never come to perfection!" "Permit me, then," said Sidney, gently taking her hand and walking towards the plant, "to lead perfection to the pea."

MARRIED,

At Avon, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Edwin Geer, PULASKI COWPER, Esq., of Raleigh, to Miss MARY B., daughter of Bryan Grimes, Sr., of Pitt county.

On Sunday, May 10th, by John D. Pearsall, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH JINNETTE to Miss SARAH A. WILLIAMSON, all of Wayne county.

DIED,

This morning, at one o'clock, CHARLES BANKS, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

THE WESTERN LAND SPECULATION—FORE-WARNED FOREARMED.

Some twenty years ago De Quincey published in Blackwood's Magazine an account of the flight of a populous Tartar tribe, from Muscovite oppression, across the vast expanse of desert which separates the habitable portion of the Russian dominions from the Empire of China. Though the incidents and details were for the most part imaginary, the fact itself is recorded in Russian history, together with a brief allusion to the extraordinary suffering endured by the fugitives—vast numbers of whom died by the way—before they succeeded in reaching that famous barrier, erected as a protection against the nomadic tribes of the North, the famous Chinese wall.

A similar exodus, originating in motives widely different, but pregnant with consequences quite as disastrous in one sense as that of the flight of Tartars, is now taking place in this country. The emigration epidemic which is spreading over all the Eastern States, has already been referred to by us, and on more than one occasion; but the gravity of the movement, and the danger which it threatens to the monetary and commercial interests of the older States, render it necessary we should recur to the subject again.

The speculations now going on in Western lands, and in town lots mapped out in the wilderness, partake of the same characteristics which distinguished the old South Sea—and Mississippi schemes—the Tulip mania, and the morus multicaulis extravaganza. Having the same elements of combustion as its congeners, like them this Western bubble is as certain to explode, at no distant day, leaving the credulous victims impoverished and disheartened.

It is the supremest folly for men to leave the villages and rural districts of the interior to purchase town lots at almost fabulous prices, on the faith of a surveyor's plat and a speculator's eloquent description of what the place *may* become at some future day, or to take up wild lands, remote from a market and from society, at a cost per acre scarcely less, all things considered, than old established farms can be bought for in the Atlantic States, where the soil is susceptible of being rendered equally fertile, and possessing all the attendant advantages of near neighbors—houses of worship—public and private schools—and some populous city within easy distance where agricultural products can be sold to the best advantage, and where articles for domestic use and consumption can be bought at a reasonable price.

It is well known that all the choice lands in the territories have been bought up by speculators who are now demanding an extraordinary advance on the original cost. Many of them in their endeavours to hold on for a still further rise or stimulated by previous success to make still larger investments are offering thirty, forty, fifty and even a hundred per cent. for loans of money to carry on their operation. The burthen of these charges must eventually be borne by the actual settlers. Now suppose that within a reasonable distance from one of these paper cities where town lots are selling for a hundred dollars a front foot the cost of outlying lands is but ten dollars an acre, though this is a moderate estimate to what has recently been paid. The fencing where wood is scarce will cost at least ten dollars an acre additional. The breaking of the prairie sod cannot be accomplished for less than five dollars. A house and out-buildings will cost at least fifteen hundred dollars. A year, perhaps two, during which the family must be fed and clothed, and labourers paid will pass away before crops *for sale* can be obtained, and then instead of the high prices that have ruled previously, will come a glut and a corresponding fall in the market value of agricultural products. Now in the case of a farmer who had bought a quarter of a section of land, and improved it even at the cost indicated, the expenses per acre will stand him in at the end of the second year as follows:

Original cost of land	$10 00
Fencing	10 00
Breaking sod	5 00
Buildings about	10 00
Food, clothing and wages	10 00
Food for stock	5 00
Cost of farm of 160 acres	$50 00 per acre

which is more than it would sell for in the market for many years yet to come, and in the mean time, are suffered all the disadvantages of a new settlement; the coarse, reckless character of a border population; the absence of desirable neighbors; a distant market over bad roads, and insufficiency of help, both in the field and in the house; the want of schools and churches, and above all, the danger of falling into that chronic condition of profound melancholy so often remarked by travellers in persons living isolated from the world.

But while this mania continues, and until the final crash takes place, other interests must be seriously affected. Many of the inland counties of the older States begin to feel the excessive drainage in money and population occasioned by this extraordinary exodus. The country merchants find it difficult to make their collections while the available capital of our large commercial cities is being put to speculative uses in the Territories. All this must have an end, and it were well if prudent men should take proper precautions to fortify themselves against a crisis which may, by some fortunate turn of events, pass away comparatively harmless, but which, in all human probability, will involve the whole Union in financial troubles of no ordinary magnitude.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Novel Arrival.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Union and American, of the 10th inst, says that on the day previous there arrived at that place, from within fifteen miles beyond Wheeling, Va., a small hand cart, containing bedding, cooking utensils, three small children, and a sick woman, all hauled by the husband of the lady and their eldest child, a ten year old boy, the entire distance, the father working in the shafts and the son in the lead. They were bound to St. Louis.

Curious Suit.—A celebrated Paris physician and surgeon lately performed an operation on a blind man, as an act of charity, and fully restored him to sight. In a few days, the blind man sued the doctor for destroying his profession as a blind man, and taking tools, laying damages at 20,000 francs. The suit is now in court.

OXYGENATED BITTERS,

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

THE history of this remarkable medicine, and its astonishing success in obstinate cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

The *Oxygenated Bitters* contain nothing which can intoxicate; and the medicine has no similarity whatever to the various alcoholic mixtures disguised as "Bitters," being purely a medicinal compound, in which are combined the most valuable remedial agents, and a peculiar oxygenated property, hitherto unknown, but highly efficacious in all complaints arising from weakness and derangement, or prostration of the stomach and system generally. It is a mild and agreeable tonic, removing all disagreeable symptoms, and assisting nature in her efforts to restore the impaired powers of the system.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

THE MOVEMENT UPON CHINA.

From Paris Letters of April 30.

The London Morning Post, of the 24th instant designates the departure of two British transports with two thousand troops on board for China as a significant index of the present relations of England with that country. There may be, it adds, a speedy adjustment, but there is a greater probability that things must be worse before they get better; "considerable firing, storming, and bayoneting may be necessary in the first instance." The Post calls for a medical staff, chaplains and nurses, as the troops will be exposed to manifold disease, independently of the casualties of battle. It is observed by the Edinburgh Review: "We are not over sanguine as to any immediate result. Lord Elgin's success will mainly depend on such evidence of the determination of his Government as the immediate despatch of the effective force destined for China, and the intention not to stop short until our relations with the Chinese Empire have been entirely re-established on a satisfactory basis." French naval officers who have served on the China station expect a prolonged and destructive struggle. My own impression is, from all I have read of the Chinese, and the termination of the last war with them, that the Emperor and his Councils at Pekin will be soon brought to terms after the first operations of the great armaments. As far as the capital of Thibet, the Abbe Hue found that the English were converted into "sea devils with blue eyes and red hair," and universally feared and hated. He asked a Mandarin, who expatiated on the Chinese victories over them, how it was that they were not exterminated. The Mandarin answered: "We had compassion on them." The same sort of victory and *compassion* may induce concession on this occasion of the principal demands of the sea devils.

France is preparing a very considerable armed force for the expedition to China; perhaps thirty thousand men are prepared for disembarkation, or are arriving. A frigate of the first class will accompany the transports that bear out these land forces as the flag-ship of the expedition. This frigate is already selected, and is called the *Audacieuse*—a name which is in itself a menace. But the French commander-in-chief will be authorized first to negotiate if possible; and the following are said to be his instructions: to demand that the representatives of the foreign Powers, in place of being received at Macao by a mandarin of the first class, who transmits to Pekin what he learns from them touching their mission, shall be received directly by the Emperor at Pekin, in order that the relations shall be direct between sovereign and sovereign, as among civilized nations, who open willingly their capital to all Chinese Ministers. If this negotiation remains without result at Macao, the French vessels have orders to ascend the river as far as Pekin, if it is necessary and possible. The commander, in case of need, has instructions which authorize him, in conjunction with the English, to bombard Pekin.

IVORY—A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

Ivory is formed of the large upper teeth of the elephant. Those of the greatest size are obtained from Africa; but the tusks of the Ceylon elephant produce ivory which is not so liable to become yellow, hence they are generally preferred. Africa, however, is the great source of the ivory trade; and marvellous are the quantities of this material which have been obtained from that quarter of the globe. Until within a few years France imported about 2,000 pounds annually, England 12,000,000 pounds, and our own country about 200,000 pounds. The most of the ivory imported into the United States comes from the port of Zanzibar, in Africa, and the trade is almost monopolized by the good people of Salem, (Mass.) in which place, only two weeks since, a cargo of it arrived valued at $90,000. Ivory is of the same composition as bone, but yet it is very dissimilar from bone; and, although other animals than the elephant have large tusks, still none of them produce the genuine article. The teeth of the sea unicorn, and moose, and hippopotamus are also used for the same purposes as the tusks of the elephant, but they are not so valuable, although some of them are very hard and sustain a fine polish. Some elephant's tusks have been obtained which measured ten feet in length and weighed 300 pounds, but the average weight of them is about 100 pounds. Its price varies from 75 cents to $2 per pound, according to its quality. The demand for ivory has been increasing; hence its price has been advancing with the extension of the decorative arts, such as fine cabinet work, piano fortes, &c., but the supply of it has not been augmented in proportion. This, we are told, is the reason why it now appears to be so scarce in the market—not that the quantity imported annually has decreased.

Fears have been entertained that the elephants were disappearing as rapidly in Africa as the buffalo in our own country; but Dr. Livingston, in his wonderful travels, relates that the herds of elephants which he saw filled him with astonishment, and it therefore seems that these animals are still very plentiful. The difficulty, however, of obtaining a sufficient supply of ivory at present and the great increase in its price within a few years, suggests the propriety and possibility of manufacturing a cheap substitute. Many attempts, we know have been made to manufacture an article in place of it from white porcelain, but all such efforts have hitherto proved abortive. It is easy to make hard white porcelain articles of similar forms to those made commonly from ivory, but this is not all that is wanted. Ivory is fibrous and elastic, sawn and cut into any form to fit the most exquisite inlaid, carved, or veneered cabinet work. But not so with articles of porcelain. But is there no other substance from which we may hope to see a good substitute for ivory manufactured? India rubber compounds are now made to imitate black horn and ebony; can they not be made to resemble ivory? We have never seen any India rubber compound of a pure white color; but we believe it may be bleached and made snowy white, and then compounded with some equally suitable white material to harden it. Ivory has to be bleached itself to harden it, by exposure to the sun and frequent sprinklings with water, in the same manner that linen is bleached on the green fields. And why may not India rubber or gutta-percha be bleached equally as well by some other process, and then compounded to produce a white material that can be worked by tools like that from which India-rubber combs are made?

Various articles are now manufactured from ivory nuts, a peculiar vegetable production of South Africa; but, although hard and white, they are very brittle, and soon become yellow in color. Needle boxes, infants' rings, and various other small articles are now made of these nuts, but they are neither ivory in their nature or quality, and are no substitute for it. That substitute has yet to be discovered.—*Scientific American.*

TURNS OF FORTUNE.

A man, bare of cash and deserted by hope,
To end all his woes had recourse to a rope;
But while he was fixing the halter, he found
A hoard of rich treasure concealed in the ground.
New plans he perceived in his bosom to rise,
The halter he dropt, and made off with his prize.
The miser, when scarcely the other had gone,
Came to search for the treasure, but found there was none.
So the wretch, after standing some moments aghast,
Put his neck in the halter, and soon breathed his last.

DUELING.—The second number of Russell's Magazine, a Southern periodical highly commended by the press, contains a long article on this subject, which, as a literary composition, one can read with great pleasure. The author regards dueling as a custom of which society has been compelled to avail itself, in view of the nature of man, and holds, as a commendatory reviewer remarks, that "so long as men continue wicked, unregenerate, passionate creatures, who *will* persist in quarreling, and settling their quarrels by bloodshed, it is wiser and more humane to subject them to the restraints of a "Code," than to uphold the dynasty of bowie-knives and revolvers, or to encourage the massacres of street *melees*. Upon this broad principle the argument of the essay is chiefly built. It is illustrated by a variety of pertinent allusions, and by much curious learning embodied in a style of peculiar elegance. It is logical, powerfully argued, subtle, and wonderfully ingenious. It does not touch upon the religious phase of the question, but confines the discussion to its social bearings."

Unfortunately for the cause maintained, the "religious phase of the question," as it is somewhat inaptly termed, is the only really important point for discussion. It can scarcely be claimed with truth that violence and bloodshed are prevented by the custom as it exists. But if such were the case, it affords no reason for upholding it. May man do evil—"thou shalt do no murder"—that good may come of it? May one deliberately attempt the life of a fellow-creature, or sanction such attempts by others, to save the possible destruction of other lives in no apparent danger? May a man risk his *own* life in such an encounter? It is not life only that is endangered. If that were all at stake the question would admit of easy solution. All must die, and whether a few years sooner or later, the mere departure from this life, or its mode, is of but little comparative importance. But the hereafter? In the common affairs of this world, he who knowingly rushes headlong into certain ruin is termed a fool. When an eternity of death is the almost certain punishment of rushing unbidden into the presence of the Judge of all, fresh from the unrepented sins of attempted murder and actual suicide, what term can correctly designate the folly? Men are placed on earth to seek acceptance in another world by the performance of alloted duties, and they will be removed by their Creator in His own good time. What pen can describe the enormity of the sin by which, in cold blood, the soul of a fellow creature is sent to judgment unprepared? or the folly of him who risks, not a pistol bullet, but everlasting punishment?

It is difficult to say what men will not do under the influence of strong provocation and ungoverned passions. But the man who coolly advocates this practice, and brings to aid his cause those great talents which have been given to him for the good of his fellow-creatures, the judiciary system which protects it, and the public sentiment which sanctions it, assume a heavy responsibility.

But we have no intention of sermonizing. We desired merely to say a word, as many wiser and better men have done before us, in condemnation of a practice at war with the laws of God and man. The penalties prescribed by the latter may be evaded by crossing a State line, or remitted by mistaken clemency of rulers, but where is the line across which the departed soul may flee from the vengeance of outraged Deity?

The following account of the origin of dueling, by Francois de Bassompierre, a Marshal of France in the 16th century, may interest our readers:

The origin of the execrable and acoursed practice of dueling, which has cost France more noble blood than the loss of twenty battles, is to be traced no farther back than the reign of King Henry the Second; for, before that time, if any difference arose between gentlemen, it was amicably arranged or decided by the decree of the constable and marshals of France, the natural judges of the honor of the nobility; the satisfaction from the aggressor to the offended party being apportioned to the outrage which had been given or received; and if the offence was so great that it could not be atoned for by words, apologies, or imprisonment; or if the disagreement was of so aggravated a nature that the parties could not be reconciled, and no sufficient proofs were to be had of the facts, very rarely, and with great difficulty, they permitted single combat in the lists, with the customary formalities and ceremonies; and if it happened that they discovered malice or insolence in either party, they never failed to adjudge the penalty or chastisement which the crime deserved. No man, therefore, took justice into his own hands, since the complainants were sure to receive the most equitable compensation possible; and everybody put such restraint upon himself and observed such moderation in his deportment, fearing the punishment of any excesses, that it very rarely happened that any such appeal was necessary. Two or three words, inconsiderately uttered at different times by Henry the Second, first opened the door and gave rise to duels; and the devil has since fomented their continuation and progress. One was, "that he did not esteem a man a gentleman who suffered another to give him the lie, without resenting it;" upon which all to whom that happened came to demand combat in the lists; and the king, finding himself importuned on this point by a multitude of persons, one day asked a man who pressed him, why he came to ask him to do him justice for an offence he had received, when he wore that at his side with which he could do justice to himself? The gentleman, who knew very well what the king meant, immediately wrote a note to the person by whom he thought himself offended, in which he told him that he should expect him in a meadow, in his doublet, armed with a sword and dagger, to give satisfaction for the injury he had done him; and invited him to come similarly armed and equipped, which the other did; and the offended party having killed his enemy, his frank and generous conduct was highly esteemed by all the court; and several nobles having entreated the king to grant him a pardon, his majesty could not in justice refuse it, since he had instigated him to the commission of the crime.

The applause which this first offender received for his offence, and the impunity he enjoyed, inspired others with the desire of imitating him, and in a short time rendered duels so frequent, that the king, who now perceived the importance of the words he had so lightly uttered, was constrained to remedy the evil by severe and rigorous edicts against dueling. These were effectual in checking the spread of them during his reign, that of his eldest son, Francis XI, and part of that of Charles IX. But, as the minorities of the kings and the civil wars opened the door to every kind of disorder and contempt of law-authority, and as the laws of France seldom continue long in force, the edict against dueling was violated, together with many others, though not to any great excess; for public dissensions occupied the nobility so fully, that they had no time to bestow on private ones. Then followed the reign of Henry III, during which duels were not only fought with perfect impunity, but seconds, thirds, and even fourths, were added, in order to make the bloodshed more copious, and the massacres more extensive and complete. The wars of the League, which happened towards the end of this reign and lasted through the former part of the following, checked or rather directed the course of, this sanguinary mania, until the peace of Vervins, when it broke out with redoubled violence and fury, as King Henry IV did not apply the necessary remedies for the cure of the evil, either from negligence, or because his attention was diverted by the number of pressing affairs upon his hands. It was even thought that he was not sorry to see his nobility occupied with their own quarrels, which prevented their turning their thoughts against him. At length, however, he wisely took into consideration the number of brave men who were continually lost to the service of his person and his kingdom, and that he was chargeable with their death, which he might have prevented by the abolition of this fatal and tragical custom. Admonished by preachers, and pressed by the parliaments, he applied himself, though late, to correct it by very severe laws; and in the beginning of the year 1609, having assembled the constable, marshals of France, and the principal lords of his council, he issued that very harsh edict against dueling, which he swore, in their presence, to observe religiously, and not to pardon any man soever who might violate it. He made the constable and marshals swear to the like observance of it, giving them fresh and more ample jurisdiction in the affair; and expressly forbade the chancellors and secretaries of state, under pain of answering it in their own names and persons, to seal or sign any pardon or reprieve in cases of this nature, whatever orders they might receive from him: and lastly, to add to the terror and infamy of the punishment, he ordered that all who were killed in a duel should be not only deprived of burial, but hung by the feet to a gibbet. This rigorous edict, supported as it was by circumstances, was effectual; and, for the last year of the reign of the late king, and the first two of the present, there was but one instance of a violation of it.

[Marshal Bassompierre goes on to say that the practice of dueling gradually revived as the law against it was mitigated, or enforced, according to the caprice of those in power. At last, the edict came to be outraged and despised, and men were again left to assert their honor after the barbarian fashion that has so long prevailed in Christian Europe.]

Never seek too much to be admired. The reserved are more frequently sought after than those who put themselves forward. There is a fragrance in modesty, like the perfume of the violet, which betrays the hiding-place of worth and beauty.

Haymount School.

THE next Session will commence Monday the 8th of June next. Terms as follows:

Primary Course per Quarter of 12 weeks,	$4 50
Advanced English Course,	5 40
Ditto do do, with Latin,	10 00
Ditto do do, with French,	6 00
Painting in water colors,	5 00

Parents and others, who have so kindly patronized the School heretofore, will please accept the grateful thanks of the Teacher, and he hopes to have a continuance of their patronage. Should it become necessary to have an Assistant, the Teacher will be prepared to have a female Assistant that will be qualified to give satisfaction; at least he thinks so.

It is very desirable that scholars should attend the first day of the School. No deduction made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

THAD. L. TROY.

May 20, 1857. 9-3t

Town papers copy once.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Catawba County, N. C.

SITUATED 50 miles North of Charlotte, 20 miles West of Statesville, and 25 miles East of Morganton; at the foot of the mountains, and in a vicinity unsurpassed for the salubrity of its air.

The Proprietor, Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT, announces to the Public that his house is again open, with every accommodation for the reception of visiters.

The peculiar tonic, alterative and invigorating properties of this water, render it invaluable in diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Heartburn, Spinal Diseases, Incipient Consumption, Scrofula, Eruptive Diseases, and all cases of debility accompanied with defective appetite and want of assimilation.

☞ Visiters can procure conveyances from Newton to the Springs at all times.

May 16, 1857. 9-4t

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FREQUENT and general complaint being made of the obstruction of the side-walks by goods boxes and other objects, attention is called to

An Ordinance Respecting the Police of the Town.

SEC. 5. "Any person obstructing the Bridges, Side-walks, or Gutters, or throwing rubbish in the Streets, shall be liable to a penalty of two dollars."

R. P. BUXTON, Mayor.

May 20. 9-3t

Town papers copy.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned, take this mode of notifying the public, that Wm. P. Elliott is not the owner of the Steamboat ENTERPRIZE, but only trustee for other parties; that his trust has expired, and he has no power to transfer the same to any but the equitable owners, which he ought to have done before this.

J. S. BANKS,
per J. W. Scott.

May 16. 9 3t

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.

May 20. 9-

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland.

May 20. 9-

SPARKLING ALE.

MUIR'S ALE and BRYASS'S PORTER, qts. and pts., in stone and glass. Just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

May 16, 1857. 8-3ti

CAMPHENE.

FRESH CAMPHENE and BURNING FLUID, for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

May 16, 1857. 8-3ti

Citrate Magnesia and Congress Water, for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

May 16, 1857. 8-3ti

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf] NEW YORK.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1857.

THE CHARLOTTE CELEBRATION.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLOTTE, May 21, 1857.

I have been too much occupied to-day, in conjunction with my former townsman, Wm. J. Yates, Esq. the respected Editor of the Democrat, in preparing for publication the synopsis of the historical portion of Dr. Hawks's Address, to write any thing about that very able and eloquent paper, which puts the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on an impregnable basis.—Through Mr. Yates's courtesy I am enabled to forward a proof sheet, instead of manuscript, in the hope that it will reach Fayetteville in time to appear in Monday's Observer.

The Rev. Dr. was three hours in delivering his address, and, adding the preliminary proceedings, the very large audience listened with great interest for 3¼ hours, many of them standing from first to last.

DR. HAWKS'S ADDRESS.

From the Charlotte Democrat—Extra.

Dr. Hawks was introduced to the audience in a brief and appropriate manner by the venerable Chief Justice Nash.

Dr. Hawks's exordium was a beautiful and most touching enforcement of the idea of veneration with which we look upon *places*, by which either our patriotism or our affections are stirred. He applied this thought, this feeling, to the present occasion, in the following eloquent passage:

"When, therefore, in the distant home where I dwell, an unwilling exile from the land of my fathers, I was honored with a summons to meet you here to-day, I felt that the only appropriate time is NOW, the only proper place is HERE, for the commemoration of the events we would recall. For on *this day*, fourscore and two years ago, and on *this spot*, our fathers wrote their part of a large chapter in history, in the brave, but then perilous word—INDEPENDENCE."

He next passed to the consideration of the American Revolution, that "spectacle of unequalled moral sublimity," which, "whether considered with reference to the motive that prompted it, the men who led it, the patient self-denial, and the cheerfully borne sacrifices involved in it, or the incredibly marvellous consequences which have flowed from it, *looms up before us in colossal proportions, and stands unequalled in its magnificent grandeur.*"

From the Revolution generally, he passed on to a delineation of the character of the people of this part of North Carolina, their origin, training, and the principles of civil and religious liberty which were instilled into their minds, more than in any other parts of the colony, from their youth up.

We pass over, as having neither time nor room for them, brilliant passages relating to the Union, to northern fanaticism, to the southern duty of calm watchfulness, preparation for whatever may happen, and a determination to stand by the Constitution. "Develope your resources," said he, "God has made them surpassingly great." Open communication by railroads, allowing no local rivalries to interfere. The interest of each section of the State is the interest of all.

Of the closing and historical part of the address, we add the following carefully prepared synopsis, in which we do not pretend to completeness, but merely to give a general idea of the very interesting facts and arguments. And we will here remark that we are indebted to our old friend E. J. Hale, Esq., of the Fayetteville Observer, for valuable assistance in preparing the abstract below, and thus enabling us to place before the public so much important and interesting testimony on the subject under consideration:

STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

There are those who assert that no meeting was held in Charlotte on the 19th and 20th of May 1775, and no Declaration of Independence then and there made; but that a meeting was held on the 30th of May in that year, in which certain resolutions were adopted, and that this constitutes the only action of the people of Mecklenburg during May 1775.

On the other hand the Legislature of North Carolina has affirmed, and the people of the State have concurred in that affirmation, that there *was* a meeting held in Charlotte on the 19th and 20th days of May 1775; that certain resolutions declaring independence, abjuring allegiance to the British crown, and claiming the right of self-government, were then and there adopted: North Carolina further affirms that there was also a meeting of a Committee on the 30th of May 1775, by virtue of their appointment at the meeting of the 20th; that their meeting was founded on the previous action of that day (the 20th,) and that its end and object was to improvise a temporary system of government for Mecklenburg, inasmuch as it had been declared in rebellion and out of the protection of the laws of the British crown.

PRESUMPTIVE PROOF.

Dr. H. stated that there were certain facts connected with the paper made in Mecklenburg, whether on the 20th or 30th, and irrespective of its contents, which were established beyond dispute, and had not been controverted. These were the following:

1. Whatever paper was prepared was made when the news had just been received in Charlotte of the battle of Lexington; and the people assembled in the town were greatly excited by the intelligence.

2. Whatever paper was made was prepared upon a call of the people here assembled, crying out, "let us be *independent*."

3. The document was made when there was an assemblage at Charlotte of the larger part of the residents of the county; that assemblage lasted part of two days, and some of the work was done in the intervening night.

4. The document, after having been prepared, was read from the steps of the Court House by Col. Thomas Polk.

5. The contents of the paper were preserved *at the time*, both in memory and by means of writing, on the part of some of those then present.

6. The document has been repeatedly declared by several of those who heard it read, to have renounced allegiance, declared independence, and affirmed the right of self-government.

These were facts connected with the making of the paper, no matter whether prepared on the 20th or 30th.

From these facts Dr. H. proceeded to show that the paper of the 30th could not have been the only document prepared in Mecklenburg in May 1775, for that in many particulars that document was utterly irreconcilable with the foregoing facts.

1. News was received of the battle of Lexington the day the paper was made. Dr. H. then proceeded to show from Drayton's memoirs of South Carolina, and from Gibbs' Revolutionary documents of the same State, the printed copy from the letter of intelligence of the battle of Lexington that was sent South, showing the day and the hour endorsed on it, as it passed from the hands of every Vigilance Committee in Connecticut to Charleston: and concluded by establishing the fact that the news of the battle of Lexington reached Charlotte on the night of the 18th of May, or rather, early in the morning of the 19th of that month, in 1775. The paper of the 30th, therefore, did not harmonize with the facts for the document of the 30th.

2. The paper was made in response to the people's call, "*let us be independent.*" He argued on the improbability that in answer to a call made by an excited multitude, there would be prepared which should contain no word about *independence*, and yet that the people should be satisfied with it as a declaration of independence.

This fact, therefore, did not seem to support the claim made for the document of the 30th, which was just such as is above described.

3. There was a large assembly of the people of the county in Charlotte when the paper was prepared, and this assemblage continued for *two* days, some of the work having been done in the intervening night.

Dr. H. then asked what there was in the document of the 30th, or what evidence had been produced from any source to show that a meeting of the 30th sat also on either the 30th or 31st of May? What proof that any work was done at night? What proof that there was an assemblage of the people of the county on or about the 30th? What evidence in the document itself, or from any other source, that gentlemen of the county met in Charlotte that day, except the gentlemen of the Committee? The answer was, that on all these points not a particle of testimony had ever been produced to sustain them. This fact, therefore, was entirely consistent with the claim made for the paper of the 30th.

4. 5. The next known facts were that a document prepared was publicly read by Col. Thomas Polk, and that its contents were preserved *at the time*, both in writing and in memory, by those present who heard it. Now, Gen. Graham, Rev. H. Hunter, and Col. William D. Cleveland, (three more respectable and reliable witnesses never lived any where,) were present, all heard the paper read, all remember it at the instance, and one reduced to writing the substance of the 20th, and copied the paper read at that time, and what they remembered and what they wrote did not contain one particle of the document of the 30th, but a totally different paper. Besides, all those present who heard the paper read declared that there ever found one who recollected as to the paper what he then heard, the paper of the 30th was a great many did remember a totally different document as what they then heard. The 30th, therefore, does not agree with the facts for the paper of the 30th.

6. The last fact alluded to was that the document read, according to the testimony of nine or twenty witnesses, did contain three important particulars, expressly and unequivocally pronounced; these were, 1st, renunciation of allegiance; 2d, a declaration of independence; 3d, the right of self-government. Now, on inspection of the document of the 30th will be seen that in it, the two particulars first named are not explicitly declared, and the last is not to be found at all. But it declares its object to be simply regulating the *jurisprudence* of the province.

From the inconsistency of all these facts with the paper of the 30th, Dr. H. inferred that the case stopped here, if there were no further proof behind, one would be justified in saying that the paper of the 30th could not be the document referred to in the facts above stated; and therefore, we might safely lay it aside.

DIRECT PROOF.

Having thus removed for the present the document of the 30th out of his path, to be hereafter to an analysis of it; Dr. H. entered on the direct affirmative testimony which would show what was the document put forth by the Mecklenburg men as a *declaration of independence* that deserved the name, and what that at which they issued it. In this part of his argument he took up the following facts, adducing proof for each as he proceeded.

1. *There was a meeting at Charlotte, of the larger part of the inhabitants of Mecklenburg county, held on the 19th and 20th days of May* 1775.

To prove this he adduced no less than *four* witnesses, men in their day well known in Mecklenburg and of irreproachable characters, who testify that they were all present at such a meeting. Seven positively name the date (the 19th and 20th days of May 1775,) and one of the seven testifies from a written memorandum, then in existence, and made at the time, as to the date. The other seven, without expressly naming the *day* of the month, testify to incidents and occurrences at the meeting precisely the same as those deposed to by the witnesses who do name the exact day of the month: thus identifying the meeting as the same. We are bound therefore to believe there was such a meeting. Now if this be so, it must inevitably follow that if *any paper was prepared and read at that meeting*, it could not have been one which by its own date (May 30th) shows it must have been made ten days afterward. The only issue then to which we were brought in this stage of the discussion is raised by the question: *was any paper prepared and adopted at the meeting of the 20th?* If there was, it puts an end at once and forever to the hypothesis that the document of the 30th is the only one that was put forth in Mecklenburg in May 1775.

2. Dr. H. then proceeded to the issue thus made, and affirmed as a fact susceptible of proof that *at the meeting on the 20th a paper was prepared by Dr. Ephraim Brevard and presented by a committee appointed for that purpose; that such paper was publicly read by Col. Thomas Polk; that it unequivocally declared independence, ipso verbo; and that its contents when read were assented to by the people present.*

As to the first particular, the preparation of the paper by Dr. Brevard, he adduced the testimony of *nine* witnesses, some of whom were of the Committee who reported it. As to the second, the public reading, he proved it by *eight* witnesses, all of whom that specify the reader, name Col. Thomas Polk as the individual.

As to the third particular, that the paper explicitly declared *Independence*, he quoted the very words of no less than *fourteen* witnesses who heard the paper read, every one of whom distinctly called it a declaration of *Independence*. We give the language of some:

One calls it "the declaration of *Independence* made in Charlotte, *on the 20th day of May* 1775."

Another says of the people of Mecklenburg, they "met on a certain day in Charlotte, and from the head of the Court House stairs, proclaimed *Independence* of English government by Col. Thomas Polk."

Another says, "they resolved to declare themselves *Independent*."

Four others thus speak: "they formed several resolves which were read, and which went to declare themselves and the people of Mecklenburg County free and *Independent* of the King and parliament of Great Britain: and that from that day, thenceforth, all allegiance and political relation was absolved between the good people of Mecklenburg and the King of Great Britain

Another thus speaks: "it was however [the declaration made] *in substance and form*, like that great national act, agreed on thirteen months after."

The testimony of the whole fourteen, whom, by the way, the people between the Yadkin and Catawba *know* to have been men of unimpeachable integrity, was remarkable in the particular that every one used the word "*Independence*," or "*Independent*," in describing the character of the declaration.

From this testimony, which, he said, strangers who knew nothing of the characters of the witnesses might questien, but those who lived in North Carolina never would, the speaker drew two inferences, viz: 1st, that there could be no reasonable doubt as to what the contents of the paper of the 20th were; and 2d, there could not be any difficulty in identifying it by those contents.

He then took the next step for which he had thus prepared the way, and produced the well known document of the 20th, showing that "in substance and in form" it does agree with the national declaration; that it does expressly renounce allegiance and declare *Independence;* that it does meet specifically the call proved to have been made by the excited multitude *for Independence;* and that it does allude to the bloody events at Lexington, the news of which had just reached them, and thus excited them.

3. The next fact he affirmed and proceeded to prove, was, that *the paper then read passed into the hands of its proper custodian, the Secretary of the meeting;* and he stated that this was important, because he meant to trace it step by step from his hands into honorable publicity. It was important too because it involved the reputation for integrity of a man who lived with unblemished character for more than four score years in this county, and who is now in his grave. He said that either John McKnitt Alexander, the Secretary of the meeting, had in his possession *honorably and honestly* such a paper as that which bears the date of May 20th 1775, and it was a *true* part of the proceedings of that day; or —John McKnitt Alexander was guilty of fraud and Falsehood by *forging* such a paper. There is no escape from one or the other of these alternatives. Dr. H. then affirmed what all Mecklenburg knows to be true, that no man now living or that ever did live has or had any right to cast such an imputation on John McKnitt Alexander. He was as honest a man as any who have ever assailed our declaration of independence, be they high or low.

But, as Dr. H. proceeded to remark, Providence has in a striking manner taken care of a worthy christian man thus cruelly assailed; and this the speaker made appear by a succession of facts which he established by incontrovertible testimony.

4. *Alexander declared, while yet alive, that he had given copies of that paper to two men, both of whom lived for nearly twenty years after his declaration.* These men were Gen. William Richardson Davie and Dr. Hugh Williamson. He had given these copies prior to the year 1800. He never made a secret of having furnished these copies; nothing therefore was easier than to disprove the authenticity of these papers by a comparison of them with the original, prior to 1800, when Alexander's house was burned and many of his papers destroyed, the original Declaration among the rest. If therefore he was wicked enough to forge the papers he gave Davie and Williamson before 1800, he was silly enough to afford the means of his own detection by so readily and frequently telling to others in whose possession those pretended copies might be found.

But who was William Richardson Davie? Reared in this county, at College in 1775, he left in 1776, and in 1777 was here at home fighting the battles of freedom. Every good whig in both the Carolinas knew him as a true man, even as he knew them. He knew, too, all the past history of his county; and to crown all, he was an intellectual, high-toned, honorable, brave *gentleman*. Well, it is to this man, of all others, that Alexander gives a copy of a document most remarkable for the distinct boldness of the language in which it renounces allegiance and asserts independence. Now we must suppose that Davie *read* the paper thus given to him; that he deemed it valuable is proved by the fact that he carefully preserved it. We must also suppose, that as he perused it, it necessarily must have presented to his mind either something of which he had heard before, or something that was entirely *new* to him. If the latter were the case, then it must have led to inquiries which he would make of his old companions and fellow patriots, and it would especially have prompted him to an examination of the original of so remarkable a historical novelty. And when he thus inquired, if the whole story were a fabrication he must have discovered the fact and consequent baseness of Alexander. But Davie keeps the paper, and after his death it is found treasured up among his most precious manuscripts, and he retains his respect and confidence for the man from whom he received it, as long as that man lived. Can any other inference be drawn than that Davie knew the paper to be authentic? Some of you (said the speaker) knew Gen. Davie, and you know he was just the man who would indignantly have spurned Alexander from his presence forever, if he had found himself deceived by him.

5. The next fact is that *Alexander said he had also given a copy to Dr. Hugh Williamson.* Gov. Stokes testifies that in 1795, he saw a copy in the hands of Williamson, together with a letter to him, both in the hand writing of Alexander, which he knew, and that he conversed with Williamson on the subject of the letter and copy enclosed. But as Williamson made no use of it in his book which he miscalled "a History of North Carolina," it has been insinuated that he never had such a document. We might as well infer that he never had the printed resolutions of May 20th, for he does not mention that meeting. In fact he disposes of the whole revolutionary history of the State in two short sentences. His work does not deserve the name of a history.

6. But further confirmation of Alexander's perfect truth and honesty is furnished by *facts connected with the copy he said he had given to Davie, and which was found among Davie's papers.* Alexander must have known the contents of the paper he gave Davie; he therefore must have known whether they were resolves of a meeting on the 20th, or those adopted at the meeting on the 30th, for he was at both. After his house was consumed, talking with his old friend Judge Cameron, lamenting the loss of the original Declaration, he remarked to the Judge emphatically, "BUT THE DOCUMENT IS SAFE." What document! He explains; the Declaration; for, adds he, "I gave Davie a copy which I know to be correct." No copy of the resolves of the 30th in Alexander's handwriting or that of any one else, was ever found among Davie's papers. Besides, he would not have said so emphatically of the resolves of the 30th, "the document is safe," for those resolves as he well knew were to be found in *print* in divers publications. They consequently were safe enough.

7. But the proof of Alexander's truthfulness still accumulates—for the next fact affirmed by Dr. H. was, that a copy substantially the same as Davie's was in the hands of Martin, of Louisiana, and was published by him in 1829. Dr. H. then stated that he himself had particularly questioned Judge Martin in person, not long before his death, as to the source whence he had derived his copy. The Judge said expressly, "not from Alexander," but from some one in the Western part of the State, prior to 1800. Here then was a copy substantially agreeing with Davie's, which, before 1800, was by some means or other, in existence in this part of the world, and not traced to Alexander. As to the fact of *substantial* agreement, the Dr. remarked that as some had been pleased to say there were "*material* differences of phraseology in each resolution of the series containing the declaration," he begged indulgence while he examined that point. He then showed that there really was no difference in sense, in a single resolution of either of the copies—that the one was the first draft as made by Dr. Brevard at the request of the Committee, and the other that draft with the corrections of the Committee. From the fact of the slight disagreement, however, he drew the inference, that the very differences showed there had been no *forgery* of the paper; *for had it been forged there never would have been found disagreeing copies at all.* The fraudulent fabricator would have taken pains to make all copies alike.

8. He then brought forward another fact hitherto unnoticed, viz: *the first publication of a copy of the resolutions in the form in which Martin presents them.* This was in the 2d volume of Major Garden's revolutionary anecdotes and reminiscences. They are there accompanied by a history of the proceedings at Charlotte on the 20th of May, and a statement that the transaction so creditable to North Carolina was not known as generally as it should be to the citizens of the U. States. He then discussed the question, "whence did Garden obtain his copy?" He first showed that it could not have been from Martin's book, for Garden's was published in 1828, while Martin's did not appear until the end of 1829. He testified from his own communications with Judge Martin that the latter had never given Garden a copy, for he did not even know in the last year of his life that Garden had ever printed them. He next showed that he could not have obtained them from Alexander's copy; because 1st, they did not agree with Alexander's copy exactly, and 2d, the pamphlet put forth by the State containing Alexander's copy, found among Davie's papers, was not published until the winter of 1830-'31—neither could they have been obtained from the publication of Col. Polk in the "Raleigh Register" of 1819, for the resolutions as set forth there agree with Alexander's, and not with Martin's or Garden's copies. He was in possession then of a totally distinct copy from any heretofore noticed. He next showed that Major Garden was, during the revolution, in Lee's legion, and during part of the time, one of Gen. Greene's military family; that in both of these situations his duties brought him into constant communication with Mecklenburg and all the country round about, and hence concluded that he must have obtained them from some of his fellow soldiers and companions, who were numerous enough in all this region of country, and familiar enough with all the doings in Mecklenburg.

9. Another, and the last fact adduced by the speaker in this part of the case was *that another copy of the document not emanating from Alexander, and never under his control, though agreeing with Davie's copy verbatim, was made at the time of the meeting by one present, who kept a diary in which he inserted the copy, and stated the date, May 20th, 1775.* This diary was preserved in the family of the Rev. H. Humphrey, who made it, and is yet in existence.

On this mass of direct testimony, Dr. H. thought we might safely adopt two conclusions, viz: 1st, if there was a large meeting in Charlotte of the Mecklenburg men on the 19th and 20th days of May, 1775; if they were then and there greatly excited by the news of the affair at Lexington just received; if they resolved upon a public expression of their opposition to tyranny and called for *independence as nomine*, and if they caused *any paper at all to be prepared at the meeting* (and these things he submitted must be believed, or we must relinquish all faith in human testimony,) then it must follow that the attempt to make the document of the 30th of May the Mecklenburg declaration of independence utterly fails; and 2d, that all the particulars above named having occurred here on the 19th and 20th days of May, 1775, the document we now produce of that date is the declaration of independence that was then promulgated in this town.

THE DOCUMENT OF 30th OF MAY.

The speaker then, returning to this, subjected it to a minute, searching analysis; and conclusively showed that it was no more than a temporary body of laws, or, as they expressed it in the instrument, "certain rules and regulations for the internal government of *this County*," necessary as they judged, "*for the better preservation of good order.*" He showed from one of the witnesses of the meeting of the 20th, that at that meeting, a committee was appointed for that very purpose; that the meeting of the 30th was composed of the members of that committee; that they supposed themselves to be without laws, courts, or civil officers, because parliament in the preceding February had declared them to be in rebellion. They proceeded, therefore, under the name of resolves to make laws. The meeting of May 20th had done no more than assert, as a general principle, their voluntary adoption of the existing laws of the colony "as a rule of life," with an express disclaimer of any recognition thereby of the Crown or any of its officers. The committee was now to prescribe in detail measures which would carry out the general principle, with its disclaimer. Accordingly they passed twenty resolves. When we examine them we find that from the 3d to the 19th, they relate *entirely* to matters purely *civil*, in the administration of justice in the county; and in the 19th and 20th they put the military in a fit state for service, and provide a proper authority over them. Thus, they extemporize a species of court in each military company's district, fix the extent of jurisdiction, provide officers to execute process, establish an appellate tribunal, regulate the duties of tax collectors and other accounting officers, and, *incidentally*, to insure the working of the system thus devised, and to prevent a conflict of authorities, they disallow the powers of the former crown officials, of the county, and pledge themselves to save harmless their own officers whom they now appoint. As to the meeting, they had by their action on the 20th, continued in command all officers who would conform to the principles of the declaration; and they now give directions for providing the men with arms and ammunition, with instructions to hold themselves in readiness to execute the orders received from them or from the provincial Congress. This sketch embodies all the laws they made, and constitutes nearly the whole document of the 30th. The only other particular not yet named, is the declaration that these laws are to be in force no longer than necessity absolutely demands; and this is made in these words; that these resolves be in full force and virtue until instructions from the provincial Congress, regulating the jurisprudence of the province shall provide otherwise; or the legislative body of Great Britain resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America." The latter clause of this passage has been urged as proof that they never made a previous declaration renouncing allegiance, or they never would, as here, have implied a willingness to submit themselves again to British legislation.

Dr. H. remarked that had those who have thus interpreted this clause, been as well acquainted as Mecklenburg men are, with the then existing facts, they would scarcely have committed themselves to such a conclusion. But without this knowledge of facts, they might have seen the fallacy of their inference. Very slight critical acumen might have shown them that men in their senses would never have made the cessation of their laws depend upon the happening of *either* one of two contingencies, so utterly irreconcileable and inconsistent as legislative action by the provincial Congress, or similar action by the British Parliament. For this would be, in effect, to make them say, "our action shall cease when *either* of two bodies now in a state of open antagonism and hostility shall act with reference to us; and as we are indifferent on the subject, we will yield at once to that body which acts *first;*" and this declaration, too, must be made in the face of their own positive assertion in the 2d resolve of the very same instrument, that the *right* to act was then in *one* of those antagonistic bodies only, viz: the provincial congress; and further that they meant their resolves to be a mere temporary substitute for laws, only until that congress did act.

It might have been seen too, without any extraordinary sagacity, that this *supposed* state of indifference as to which body should rule them, (contradicted as we all know it to have been by all concurrent history,) even if *real*, implied no acknowledgment of allegiance, inconsistent with a previous declaration of independence: for these interpreters had but to look for a moment to its practical working on the happening of one of the contingencies. Suppose, for instance, the *first* action to proceed from the provincial congress: what must follow? Why, on their hypothesis of an indifferent choice between the alternatives, the colonists would necessarily submit to the congress; and then, *of course*, as submission could be yielded to but one authority, any action of parliament afterwards, no matter what, would have been too late to induce obedience to it; and then, *of course* again, the colonists must have been in open opposition to the British government, refusing to acknowledge allegiance to it; though the very hypothesis which thus inevitably leads to this opposition and refusal of allegiance to Great Britain, assumes the willingness of the colonists to submit to Great Britain.

He who would understand the action of the Mecklenburg men, must inform himself accurately of the *facts* which were then existing around them. A knowledge of these will show *why* the clause was inserted, and what it meant, and will demonstrate the perfect consistency of the actors. What were the facts? Briefly these: The British *parliament* had a short time before declared these men to be in rebellion, out of the king's protection. They conceived, that the effect of this was to leave them without officers, civil or military, without law to govern them, and without courts to administer law, even if they had it. There was consequently, in their view, nothing to oppose any restraint to the wildest anarchy. But they saw that this would very soon destroy the peace and quiet of the whole country, and accordingly, at their *first* meeting on the 20th of May, in the memorable document of that date, made primarily for another purpose, they attempted to provide a remedy, so far as their own county was concerned, by declaring in their 4th resolution, that as there was no law or legal officer in the county who could be recognized by men of *any* political opinion, loyalist or whig, (for the whole country was proclaimed in rebellion,) they would ordain and adopt *as a rule of life*, each and every of their former laws already existing and known to all, saving only that they did not thereby mean to acknowledge the rights of the power that had thus wantonly and deliberately put them outside of the protection of those laws. They thus affirmed the general principle of adhering to their existing and well known laws, not because the crown had once sanctioned them, but simply because they chose to adopt them 'as a rule of life.' And they further declared that all existing officers in the county who chose to adopt the principles asserted on the 20th of May, might continue to exercise their office under this temporary arrangement until—when?—"until (say they) a more general and organized government is established in the province." And having done this, they appoint a committee of delegates to hold future meetings and arrange the details which would carry out these general principles.

Well, ten days afterwards, these delegates convene to promulgate those details which they had by that time arranged; and on the 30th, this work was done and sent to Wilmington to be *printed*, because it was to be "a rule of life" for every man in the county, that "peace and order might be perserved." In arranging these details, the delegates had no difficulty in declaring for *themselves* and all other confirmed whigs, that *they* recognised the provincial congress, and in shaping for themselves ordinances in harmony with such a recognition:—but there were others in the county, who, though not very numerous, were still influential, whose sympathies were not with the Whigs, who rather inclined to the crown These men were however to be brought under the influence of the temporary laws, but *they* were not prepared to admit that these laws should cease upon the action of a provincial congress, for they recognized no authority in such a congress. And the existence and opinions of these men form a most important historical fact which has been entirely overlooked by those who have undertaken to interpret the document of the 30th. "What was to be done with those men?" was a question presented to the minds of the delegates. To have insisted on their obeying the temporary laws and recognizing the *provincial congress*, would, at once, have produced a forcible contest; civil strife would probably have then commenced. But this on every account was to be avoided, and not the least of the reasons why it should be avoided was, that many men who then wavered, would (as events afterwards proved they did) find that their loyal hopes in the justice of the crown were doomed to disappointment, and that they must cast in their lot with the mass of their countrymen, or be the victims of a misplaced and unrequited loyalty.

While therefore, it was declared that for the preservation of peace and order, these men, like all others, must submit to the temporary ordinances of the 30th; yet for their sakes it was also inserted that the moment the British legislature should, and the language is remarkably guarded, "resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America," that is revoke their edict of a pretended rebellion which nullified all law, thus reviving the ancient laws of the colony; that then, these men might obey these revived colonial laws, and no longer consider themselves bound by the temporary ordinances of the 30th of May. This they could assent to with their existing loyalty unimpeached, for *they* did recognize the authority of the British legislature; and this the delegates also could permit in perfect harmony with their own declaration of the 20th, because in that they "adopted and ordained" these very same laws "as a rule of life." In framing the clause therefore which made the resolves of the 30th obligatory upon *all*, except on the happening of one of two contingencies, the delegates took care so to frame the contingencies as to suit the prejudices or consciences of *both* classes in the community and thus insure peace and order by the temporary obedience of *all*.

As to the delegates themselves, they had already declared in the instrument itself that the only contingency which should release *them* was the action of a Provincial Congress. The other contingency was inserted to serve the scruples of wavering and uncertain whigs or avowed loyalists. If there had been no friends of the crown in Mecklenburg, it would not have been inserted at all. Doubtless the delegates expected the Provincial Congress to act *first*. Doubtless they were not so visionary as to entertain the hope that the British Parliament would ever undo its iniquity or revive the laws by revoking its wanton decree of rebellion. They saw what the end *must* be, and their minds were fully prepared for it; but there were others whose vision as yet reached not so far, and who still thought of the crown with lingerings of old habit and honest loyalty of affection. But these could be best cured of their delusion by the progress of fast ripening events; and in the meantime, they, as well as all others, must obey the temporary laws made to preserve peace and order.

And this is the true and simple explanation of this clause in the document of the 20th, on which so much stress has been laid. Dr. H. then stated that without the previous declaration of the 20th, that of the 30th could not be made to appear appropriate and sensible. The two must be studied together as parts of one *res gesta*, and *thus* studied, that of the 20th, instead of being contradicted by, or found inconsistent with the 30th, receives from it the strongest corroboration.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIONS.

Dr. H. next proceeded to consider these: 1. It was said the paper of the 20th was not *printed* at the time, nor alluded to in the proceedings of the 30th.

Directly alluded to it was not, though its existence shaped the course of action on the 30th. But the cause was the same that led to no direct allusion, and to not printing. It was because the paper of the 20th asserted great governmental principles, involving great *national* questions, even independence; and though the men of Mecklenburg might entertain and avow what principles they liked on this subject, and though they might desire to influence the continental congress, if they could, to the adoption and expression of opinions like their own; yet they felt that *independence* was a *national*, not a county nor even a colony question. What they did was for the continental congress to judge of, not for the people of the colonies at large. Hence, they would not *print*, for it might interfere with plans and purposes of the congress to do so, but they sent a special messenger to congress to lay their doings before that body through their delegates, content to submit the great *national* matter to their judgment and abide by their decision, and on less than a question which they deemed *national*, they would never have sent a messenger to congress, on a journey which at that day was as long and laborious and almost as expensive as a voyage to Europe now is. At the meeting of the 30th, there was no need of allusion to the proceedings of the 20th, for the same individuals composed both meetings, and as the action of the 20th was a matter not for the people but for the continental congress to determine, they preserved a silence on the subject which future events showed to have been discreet.

2. But they did publish the proceedings of the 30th. The reason was that they embodied laws *for the people*, "a rule of life" for the county. Hence, they printed that the people might know them. But does not the simple fact of their thus printing, show that they never sent a special messenger at great trouble and expense to carry to congress a document which they well knew congress would see in a few days in the public papers? Now, as a special messenger certainly was sent, and as certainly carried *some* document; must it not have been some other paper than that of the 30th, and as the messenger himself called the paper entrusted to him "a declaration of *independence*," was it not probably that of the 20th already produced?

Dr. H. then proceeded to say, that as the document of the 30th showed the men who made it not to have been fools, a question presented itself which it was difficult satisfactorily to answer on the part of those who affirmed the document of the 30th to have been the only one made in Mecklenburg in May 1775. That question was this: how could men, not fools, suppose it was of the slightest moment to the continental congress of all the colonies in America to know how Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, appointed her constables and justices of the peace, the extent of jurisdiction given to the latter, the mode of dealing with petty rogues and runaway debtors, with similar matters? What did the continental congress care for all these things?

It is indeed quite possible that the messenger may have had a copy of this paper of the 30th, though there was no need of it, for before twenty days it was in print in Wilmington and in South Carolina, and on the 20th of June we know that Gov. Wright of Georgia sent a newspaper containing it to the British government. But it is remarkable that there is no resolve among those of the 30th ordering *that* paper to be sent to Congress, while in Brevard's first draught there is a resolution to send *that* paper; and there was sense and reason in sending *that*, for on it was to be founded an application by our delegates to the general Congress to do for *all* the colonies what Mecklenburg had done for herself, viz: DECLARE INDEPENDENCE!

Well, the answer came back that it was deemed *premature!* What! the *Continental Congress* informing Mecklenburg county that it was premature to make Constables and Justices of the peace, and to catch thieves and runaway rogues away far off in a settlement in the wild woods, scattered around its flourishing capital of twenty log houses! Why, what did the Continental Congress know or care about the temporary local arrangements on subjects of this kind? There were a hundred places in the country where that business was going on. Not a colony existed from South to North, where the people were not, in the beginning, obliged to take the business of government into their own hands, and extemporize some system of law. Whigs were to be protected and tories watched and made powerless for harm every where. The general Congress left all this to local authority. They never said that work of *this* kind was *premature*.

But if this document of the 30th showed such action in Mecklenburg as was deemed by the Continental Congress to be premature, Dr. H. next asked, in *what* was it premature? It must have been in one of but two things, either in the *entertainment* of such sentiments as it contained, or, in the *public expression* of them. Now we are told that the leading sentiment expressed in the document was a willingness, on a certain contingency, to return again under the dominion of England. How could this be deemed premature by the Continental Congress, when she had previously in her respectful remonstrances expressed the same thing? She had said to England, cease to tyrannize and we will be loyal subjects. Well, was it premature to embody *in writing* the sentiments of the Mecklenburg men as to the best mode of improvising a temporary government? Why every colony had done, or was doing the same thing; and the Continental Congress not only approved of it, but actually, within a few days after the paper reached them, advised the colonies to arm, and recommended to those parts of the country where the militia had already been organized by local authority (Mecklenburg of course was included) to exercise their discretion either in adopting the Continental plan suggested, or by adhering to their own, according to circumstances.

There was nothing *premature* therefore in *entertaining* the sentiments of which the document of the 30th was the exponent. Well then as to the other branch of the alternative, we ask, did they suppose it premature to *publish* it? How could this be when the Continental Congress knew full well that it had been already printed in Wilmington and Charleston before they ever saw it; that a printed copy of it was sent to the British government by Gov. Wright of Georgia, just 20 days after the document was made, and that it was reprinted in New York from the southern papers, at the very time the messenger from Mecklenburg was in Philadelphia? But now just suppose the *unprinted* declaration of the 20th, which *renounced allegiance* and proclaimed *independence*, was in their hands, and we may soon see from their own language *what* it was they deemed *premature*. On the 8th of July, 1775, the Continental Congress set forth a document which, from the date, must have been in preparation at or about the very time the messenger from Mecklenburg reached Philadelphia, for it is in proof that his countymen met him there in the latter part of June. This document was entitled, "The twelve united Colonies, by their Delegates in Congress, to the inhabitants of Great Britain," whom it addresses as "friends, countrymen and brethren." In this instrument they declare their hearty desire for reconciliation on equitable and honorable terms, and thus speak: "Our enemies charge us with sedition: in what does it consist? In our refusal to submit to unwarrantable acts of injustice and cruelty? If so, show us a period in your history in which you have not been equally seditious. We are accused of *aiming at independence:* but how is this accusation supported? By the allegation of your ministers—not by our actions. Abused, insulted and contemned, what steps have we pursued to obtain redress? We have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne; we have applied to your justice for relief; we have retrenched our luxury, and withheld our trade. The advantages of our commerce were designed as a compensation for your protection. When you ceased to protect, for what were we to compensate? What has been the success of our endeavors? The clemency of our sovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indiguity; our prayers answered by insults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehension of your wanting either the will or the power to assist us. Even under these circumstances what measures have we taken that betray a desire for *independence?* Have we called in the aid of those foreign powers who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceless, did we take advantage of their distress and expel them from our towns? Or have we permited them to fortify, to receive new aid, and to acquire additional defence?"

With this solemn and elaborate exculpation of themselves from a desire of independence, which they were just on the eve of ushering into the world, it is easy to see *what* the Continental Congress thought *premature*. It was not a few resolutions providing temporary laws merely to secure peace and order in Mecklenburg county: it was that sterner, stouter Declaration which was uttered in fearless tones on the twentieth that did, to use their language, "betray a desire of independence." This was premature as long as the Congress indulged the slightest hope of reconciliation!

The distinguished Orator was frequently and enthusiastically applauded during the delivery of the Address, which was pronounced by all to be a masterly and successful effort.

To give immediate insertion to Dr. Hawks's unanswerable "vindication of the truth of history," as to the Mecklenburg Declaration, we are compelled to postpone much other matter, including a continuation of "Editorial Correspondence."

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Annual meeting of this Company was held on Thursday last. The following statement shows the condition of the Company:

The Premium Notes now on hand amount to		$229,033 52
Covering property insured amounting to		1,496,095 34
equal to 15 87 000 per cent.		
Fire losses paid during the year amount to		$3,314 45
as follows:		
To B. Poole, Wilmington,	$30 00	
A. A. Brown, "	21 09	
H. B. Shuler, "	22 53	
W. J. Parker, Bladen,	1200 00	
Harris Tysor, Moore,	500 00	
R. McDaniel, Cumberland,	7 50	
B. Caldwell, Lumberton,	1533 33	
		3314 45

The Assets of the Company:		
Cash in B'k and in hands of Agents,	$1611 02	
Cash loaned on interest or pledged Bank stock,	5,836 03	
Rents due,	427 25	
Interest due,	224 68	
	$8,098 98	
Real Estate,	1,800 00	
	$9,898 98	
Premium Notes on hand,	229,033 52	
Total Assets,	$238,932 53	

This Company has never made an assessment on Premium Notes.

Officers elected for the ensuing year, viz: Geo. McNeill, President; D. A. Ray, Vice President; C. A. McMillan, Secretary. H. L. Myrover, H. Lilly, A. W. Steel, N. A. Stedman, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, C. B. Mallett, James Kyle, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, W. N. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin, J. G. Cook, Jno. D. Williams, T. S. Lutterloh, J. G. Shepherd, R. F. Brown (Wilmington,) A. A. McKethan, Directors.

Geo. McNeill, C. B. Mallett, A. W. Steel, Executive Committee next Quarter.

HARNETT COUNTY.—At the Superior Court for Harnett County, last week, Judge Person appointed Allen B. Parker Esq. Clerk of the Superior Court, and Cornelius H. Cofield Esq. Clerk and Master in Equity.

We have heard of the transaction of no other business of public interest. It was the first session of the Court, and there was not a great deal of business before it.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—A letter from Graham, Alamance county, gives us the following account of the nomination of a Candidate for Congress in that District.

"A District Convention was held in Graham to-day by the Whigs and Americans for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be run for a seat in the next Congress. Col. H. B. Elliott of Randolph, was appointed President of the Convention, and Col. Sherwood of the Greensborough Patriot Secretary. Entire harmony and unanimity prevailed in the Convention, and John A. Gilmer was declared the nominee without a dissenting voice.

After the Convention had adjourned and the members had left the house, proclamation was made at the Court House Door, that Maurice Q. Waddell would make a speech. He did so and announced himself as a Candidate for Congress on his own hook, evidently to the delight and gratification of the democracy, who evinced by their looks and actions that they were well pleased.

I forbear any remarks on the course which Mr. Waddell has seen fit to pursue, except to say that it meets with universal condemnation by his party here."

SCARCITY OF CORN.—Accounts from the middle Western section of North Carolina tell of great scarcity of corn, amounting in some cases to a fear of famine, and the actual death of stock for want of food. The Salem Press says that at a sale in Stokes county, on the 16th inst., corn sold for $2 05 per bushel, cash.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 29th ult., by Rev. A. D. Blackwood, Mr. W. D. MOFFITT of Randolph, to Miss J. A. BOSTICK of Richmond

DIED,

At his residence in Robeson county, on Friday the 15th, Col NEILL REGAN, aged about 55 years.

In Robeson Co., May 19 JNO McCORQUODALE, a native of Scotland, aged about 86 years. He emigrated to this country in 1820 since which time he has been a resident of Robeson county.—Com.

At the residence of his father, in this place, on Monday, the 4th of May, after a long and painful illness, Mr. AUGUSTUS A. ERAMBERT, in the 33d year of his age. On Tuesday, his remains, escorted by Eureka Lodge I. O. O. F., and a numerous procession of distressed relatives and sympathising friends, were conveyed to their last resting place, and interred with the solemn and impressive rites of Odd Fellowship.—*Farmville (Va) Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 25.

BACON—	14 a 14½	LARD,—	15 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13¾ a 14	Cuba	56 a 57
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	8 00 a 8 25	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	7 75 a 7 87	Apple do,	75 00
Fine,	7 25 a	Whiskey,	55 a 60
Scratched,	6 75 a	WOOL—	18 a 20
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 00 a 1 15	Yellow dip,	2 15 a 0 00
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 00 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 15 a 0 00
Peas,	1 25 a 1 35	Spirits,	38 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon finds ready market.
Cotton—Sales on Saturday at highest figures.
Flour—Advancing.
Corn—Upward tendency.
Lard—Wanted.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New virgin Turpentine 4 25, yellow 2 70, hard 1 70. Spirits 44. Tar 1 35. Lime 1 35 to 1 40.

At New York, Southern Flour 7 20 to 8 75, extremes. Middling upland Cotton 13¾. Spirits 51.

At Charleston, Cotton 11¾ to 14¼.

Total receipts of cotton 2,821,417 bales, against 3,326 241 last year. Decrease 504,824 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. May 20 and 23, Str Magnolia, with goods for D & W McLaurin, T S Lutterloh, H & E J Lilly, Cane Creek Co, E J Hale & Son, S J Hart, C E Leete, E P Hale, R D Dickson, D Blue, J F Marsh, E L Winslow, A A McKethan, Moore & Bro, A Holmes, R E Heidel, Worth & Utley, G McNeill, M B Gillis, J Smith, J L Bryan, G W Williams & Co, W H Carver, J N Smith, W C Troy, M C Vick, J Huske.

☞ The friends of Robert Gilliam announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 22. 10-

Just Received at Wiley's

40 BOXES FRESH CRACKERS, assorted;
BOSTON,
SODA,
BUTTER,
PIC NIC,
CREAM,
LEMON,
and FANCY.

May 25, 1857. 1w
Town papers copy

☞ The Confectionery, Bakery, and Store Business will be carried on as formerly, at the Stand of the late CHARLES BANKS on Green street.

May 25. 1t

The Great Storm of May 14th, '57!

IT has been said "a good coat is a letter of credit written with a needle upon broadcloth." This may be true as regards a good coat, but I have seen some coats that in fit, material, trimming and workmanship would certainly discredit both the wearer and the maker in any respectable society in the world.

All these details are attended to by the selection of my CLOTHING.

A. J. WOODWARD.

May 23. 1t
Town papers copy once.

Dental Notice!

DOCTOR BENBOW takes pleasure in giving this community timely notice that, as usual, he intends leaving Fayetteville between the 1st and 5th of July, to be absent until the 1st of October, and those who wish his professional services will oblige him as well as benefit themselves, by *not* postponing their call until the last week of his stay.

May 25. 1t

To the Ladies!

THE undersigned have now in Store that superior imported white corded MUSLIN, for Summer Bonnets, as originally introduced. Also, Silk and Straw Bonnets; plain and fancy Ruche, Rope Dresses; Organdies, printed Jaconets, Muslins, Ginghams, Calicos, and a large assortment of Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. For sale cheap by

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.

May 22, 1857. 10-2t

Drug Store & Fixtures

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, being desirous of changing his business, offers his Drug Store for sale. It occupies one of the most desirable situations in town for the business. Any person desirous of going into the business can get a bargain.

JAMES F. FOULKES.

May 25. 10-tf

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION will commence on 9th July, 1857. The Principal, JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., is an Honor-Graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va., and has been singularly successful as a Teacher. He will be aided by an Assistant eminently qualified. Students coming by Rail Road will always find, at Durham's or Hillsboro', on Central Road, conveyances direct to the Academy. Tuition is lower than at any other Institution of its grade in North Carolina.

For Catalogues and Circulars of Terms, &c., address the Principal, at South Lowell P. O., Orange Co. N. C.

May 20, 1857. 10*2m

EVERY BODY IN RAPTURES!

Summer come at last!

I WOULD very respectfully suggest to my friends and customers, to call and examine my unprecedented, Large, Fine, and Cheap Stock of

Summer Clothing,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. &c.

I shall most assuredly use all honorable means to give satisfaction, and give them a Suit of Clothes for

FIVE DOLLARS

and upwards, that will not be beat anywhere in the State. GEORGE BRANDT, Hay St.,
Opposite G. W. Williams & Co.
Fayetteville, May 11. 6-2m

Ice Cream Saloon.

OPENED this day, in connection with the Shemwell House. Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. during the season.
May 1, 1857. 4-1m

DAVID McDUFFIE,

Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to
THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.
—ALSO—
3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to
T. J. CURTIS.
April 29, 1857. 3tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY invites the people to call at the NEW STORE and purchase

Rio and Java Coffee;
Green and Imperial Tea;
Coffee Sugar, A. B. and C.
Crushed and New Orleans Brown Do.
Prime article refined Syrup;
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus;
Yeast Powders, and Mustard;
Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles;
Superior quality Chocolate;
Soda and Milk Biscuits;
Boston and Sugar Crackers;
Toilet Soap; Brooms;

And in fact, all those little things which are so useful. Together with a full supply of PROVISIONS, such as Goshen Butter, Lard, half and quarter bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, and 3000 lbs. good Back Country Bacon. W. C. TROY.
May 4, 1857. 4-1m

☞ The 41st Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the Fourth Wednesday (27th) of May next. EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, April 29, 1857. 3-

INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA.

APPLICATIONS will be received at this Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 5th June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity for the place: and it should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered, to what extent.

W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. CANTWELL, } Ex. Com.
K. P. BATTLE,

Raleigh, April 14, 1857. 99-tJ5

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder at or near the new Fair Ground, on the first day of June next TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, in Richmond county, joining the Lands of John Fairly, Mrs. Gilchrist and others, near Laurel Hill. The title of the above Land is indisputable. The sale is ordered by an agreement between the heirs of John Purcell, dec'd.
May 11, 1857. 7*ts

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.
March 17. 93*te

☞ The Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday of June Term next of our County Court, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of business relating to the Western Rail Road Company.
JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.
May 12, 1857. 1tsw*2t

NORTH CAROLINA.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at March Term, 1857, of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, John W. Baker, Jr., Collector of Taxes for the Town of Fayetteville, returned the following Lots and obtained an order to sell the same for the taxes due thereon for the year 1855, viz:

1 Lot, A church alley listed by R. A. Stuart, tax		$15 00
3 "	Near Maxwell Street, by Joseph Seawell,	11 25
1 "	Corner of Mumford Street, by Sophia Owen	24 00
1 "	Rowan Street, by Chas. Montague,	12 00
4 Slaves,	Do.	8 00
1 Lot, Hay Street, Patrick Montague		9 00

By Order of the Court,
JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.
May 13. 7-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at March Term 1857, of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the Sheriff returned the following Land and Town Lots, and obtained an order to sell the same for the taxes due thereon for the year 1855, viz:

	Tax.
35 acres of land on Fay. & Western Plank Road, listed by John Burkloe,	$2 67
2028 acres on Piney Bottom, listed by Watt & Jordan,	4 84
556 acres on Big Rockfish, listed by James Wilkinson,	9 12
33 acres on Puppy Creek, listed by James Wilkinson for John Wilson,	1 21
250 acres on Gallberry, listed by Hall & Jones,	1 32
150 acres McRae and Buie land, listed by Nathan King,	4 96
100 acres on White Oak, listed by ditto,	3 65
2485 acres on Carver's Creek, listed by Jones & Barbee, for 1854 and 1855,	29 53
5 acres listed by Thos. McDowell,	47
3 lots in Fayetteville, on Maxwell street, listed for Joseph Seawell,	8 46
1 lot Fayetteville, North side of Rowan street, listed by Charles Montague,	15 65
1 lot North side Hay street, late the property of Patrick Montague,	5 64
300 acres listed by Robt F. Murphy, his residence, for 1851, 1852, 1854 and 1855,	90 82
300 acres listed by ditto, for 1854-55,	
599 acres listed by ditto, joins Geddy,	
216 acres listed by ditto, Mill tract,	
1600 acres East side Cape Fear River, listed by Neill and Colin McFadyen,	12 53
37 acres of land on Gray's Creek, listed by A. Jessup for Estate of James Hollingsworth,	44
60 acres on Deep Creek, listed by Amos Jessup for Heirs of James Hollingsworth,	22
438 acres listed by Jno. C. Wright,	1 04
202 acres listed by Margaret Wright,	1 82
50 acres listed by Philip J. Wright,	26
550 acres listed by Mary Wright,	4 68
383 acres East side Cape Fear River, listed by Robt Young,	7 50
100 acres listed by Thos. Hainey,	1 56

By order of the Court,
JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.
May 14, 1857. 7-3t

Blanks for sale at this Office.

LANDS FOR SALE, NEAR TROY,

IN THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

WE offer for sale, the two following Tracts of Land, in the County of Montgomery:

One Tract, lying on the waters of Little River, and nearly around the the town of Troy, and very near to it, containing about 3700 Acres, a considerable portion of which is lively farming land, covered with a great quantity of very valuable timber, and abounding with many lasting springs of good water, and healthy.

Also, one other Tract containing 2560 acres, a few miles West of Troy, lying on the waters of Island Creek, Woodrun Creek, Clark's Creek, Rocky Creek, and Cedar Creek, which it is believed contains a great deal of MINERAL WEALTH. It borders on a Gold Mine tract, and runs a considerable distance around it, on which a large amount of Gold has been found. It is well watered, well timbered, and contains a good deal of productive land.

A good bargain will be given in the sale of these lands. On the payment of one-third in cash, a credit of one and two years will be given for the balance.

Any further information about these lands may be obtained from Mr. E. Deberry, of Montgomery, who will communicate to us any offers made for them, and aid the purchaser in obtaining titles.

Any communications addressed to us at Baltimore, will be promptly attended to.

C. A. SCHAEFER,
SAMUEL KEYSER.
Feb'y 14, 1857. 83-swtf

Extensive Sale of VALUABLE LANDS

ON THE

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

OFFICE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO., }
MOBILE, March 27th, 1857. }

Whereas by an act of Congress, dated September 20th, 1850, a donation of 1,156,958 acres of Public Lands, in alternate sections, contiguous to, and lying within fifteen miles on either side, along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was made by the United States to the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and by said States conveyed to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

And whereas the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company did, on the 1st day of November, 1853, execute a certain Deed of Trust to MORRIS KETCHUM, JOHN J. PALMER and WM. B. HALLET, Trustees, for the protection of the holders of a certain issue of six thousand six per cent. Sterling Bonds of £225 or $1,000 each, in which said lands are included:

And whereas said Deed of Trust provides for teh sale of said lands, and the investment of the proceeds thereof in a Sinking Fund for the redemption of said Bonds at maturity:

Now therefore, we, the undersigned, Executive Committee, under authority vested in us by the Trustees aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said Trust, and by resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted March 12th, 1857, will sell at Public Auction, 100,000 acres of the above mentioned lands to the highest bidder above the minimum price of Five Dollars per acre. The sale will be held at the times and places, and upon the terms hereinafter named, to-wit:

For Lands situated in the Counties of Noxubee and Winston, the sale will take place at Macon, Miss., on TUESDAY, June 16th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the County of Kemper, at Scooba, on THURSDAY, June 18th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the Counties of Lauderdale, Miss., and Sumpter, Ala., at Lauderdale Springs, on TUESDAY, June 23d, 1857, and at Marion Station, on WEDNESDAY, June 24th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the Counties of Clarke and Jasper, Miss., at Enterprise, on THURSDAY, June 25th, 1857, and at De Soto, on FRIDAY, June 26th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the County of Wayne, at Waynesboro, on SATURDAY, June 27th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Terms of Sale will be as follows:

One third Cash: one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months, with interest on the time payments at the rate of eight per cent per annum. Upon receipt of the cash payment, certificates will be issued to purchasers, by the provisions of which the Lands will be subject to re-sale in cases of failure to meet the time payments at their respective maturities. Titles will be delivered only upon receipt of the last payment.

The location of these Lands upon the line of a great railway, their convenience to a large market on the seaboard, and their general healthfulness, together with their intrinsic value for cultivation, combine to make them very desirable to purchasers for actual settlement. Among them may be found some of the best Cotton Lands in East Mississippi, as well as large tracts of valuable timber, and such opportunities for favorable investment are rarely offered to the public.

The Lands will be offered in subdivisions of eighty to one hundred and sixty acres, with the privilege of the remainder of the same section unsold.

Printed Lists of the Lands can be had upon application to the Station Agents at the various Depots on the Railroad, and also at Columbus, Aberdeen and Okalona. Any further information will be furnished by the undersigned, at Mobile.

[Signed] FRANCIS B. CLARK,
JONA. EMANUEL,
WILLIAM D. DUNN,
Executive Committee M. and O. R. R. Co.
April 2, 1857. 95-1awtJ12

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
65 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,
—ALSO—
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Jas. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dec'd., are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their notes to the undersigned. Also, that our urgent necessities, apart from the requirements of the endorser, compel us *to collect as speedily as possible*. All thus indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.

A. D. MORRISON.
J. M. MORRISON.
N. A. MORRISON.
Laurinburgh, N. C., March 2, 1857. 87tf

Dr. JAMES F. FOULKES

IS now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of a large assortment of *Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Inks (a large assortment,) Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Wines and Brandies (for Medical purposes,) Congress Water, &c.*

He would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants to his STOCK, as it is his intention to sell low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.
March 9, 1857. 88tf

JUST RECEIVED,

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.
For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Dec'r 15. 65tf

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

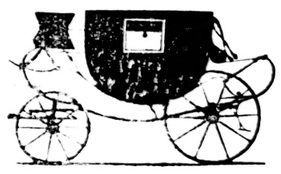
The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.
March 15, 1856. 13tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.
E. J. HALE & SON.

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
15n'y 1, 1857. 70tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green treet. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House
Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

DR. W. J. MUNROE

HAVING located in Fayetteville, will attend to all calls.
F'eby 24 85-3m

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.
Nov. 8, 1856. tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.
WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.
May 21, 1856. 6-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.
WM. McL. McKAY.
Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.

Thomas J. Johnson vs. Charles Holland and others. Case—Damage $500.

IT appearing to the Court that Charles Holland is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that a judicial Attachment issue against him; and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying him to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer according to law, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1857. J. McLAURIN, Clerk.
600-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.

James Kyle vs. William Watson.
Original Attachment —Thos. H. Massey summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not a resident of the Statet It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said William Watson to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June next, and then and there answer this Attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the property in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1857. J. McLAURIN, Clerk.
600-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.

John Winslow *vs.* Rob't T. Barksdale.
Original Attachment, levied on 500 acres of Land on East side Cape Fear River.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said R. T. Barksdale to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June, and then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him, and the Land levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, J. McLaurin, Clerk Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1857.
600*6t] J. McLAURIN, Clerk Co. Co.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1857.

A. G. Thornton *vs.* William Watson.
Original Attachment —Thomas H. Massey summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said William Watson to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June next, and then and there answer this Attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the Property in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1857.
600*6t] JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk Co. Co.

BRITTAIN'S HOTEL,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel establishment lately known as the Bland House, and having thoroughly renovated the same, will, on the 18th instafit, be prepared for the entertainment of those who may be plensed to call upon him. If a plentiful and well served Table, and pleasantly furnished rooms can afford rest and comfort to the Traveller and Boarder, he trusts that his guests will not be disappointed in his House. And horse-flesh shall not suffer in his Stables for want of provender or attention. WILLIAM H. BRITTAIN.
May 9. 63tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Jones & Barbee, I will sell on the first Monday in June next, at the Market House, all the property still remaining in my hands as Trustee, consisting of Three Lots in Campbellton, and 26 Shares Stock in Western Rail Road, 1 share in Centre Plank Road. Terms made known on day of sale.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN, Trustee.
May 7, 1857. 6*ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained special letters of administration upon the Estate of Egbert C. Hall, will expose to public sale at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 3d day of June next, Five Mules, One Horse, and all other perishable property belonging to the estate of said E. C. Hall,—all of which property will be sold upon a credit of six months. Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers.
J. H. HALL, Adm'r.
May 18. 8*2t

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers that he is now receiving his

Spring and Summer Stock,

Consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Straw Hats, Bonnets, and Fancy Goods; besides

Hardware, Groceries and Crockery.

S. W ERRANT.
Lumberton, N. C., April 1. 96-*2m

MOUNT VERNON MINERAL SPRINGS,

CHATHAM CO., N. C.

THE subscriber having leased the above property for the present year; would notify the public that he will endeavor to accommodate persons who may wish to visit the Springs during the presen season. THOS. S. YARBRO.
Goldston P. O., May 15. 8*-6t

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY, or was decoyed off from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, 1857, a Negro Boy named ISAM; said boy is about 15 years of age, and weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; he is dark complected, full faced and well built. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him; and also, $100 for proof sufficient to convict any person with having harbored him or assisted him off.

Address me at Buffalo, Moore county, N. C.
H. J. DENNIS.
May 16, 1857. 8*tf

Valuable Hotel Property in Oxford, for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well-known establishment known as the

"OXFORD HOTEL,"

Immediately opposite the Court House. Its eligibility of situation, and the custom derived from visitors to the beautiful village of Oxford, render this Hotel desirable property for any one wishing to keep a public house.

Bids for the above-named property will be received until the 24th of June, and if not disposed of previous to that time it will be offered at public auction on most liberal terms. R. N. HERNDON.
Oxford, N. C., May 9. 6*tJ24

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the [illegible] of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a young appearance for wards of thirty years of age; weighing 150 or 160. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and will attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe the negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State, and one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 5*

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & L.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the [illegible] BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see his old customers and friends, particularly those who wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will open the North in a few days and intends having a large stock of goods. D. P. W. [illegible]
E. LILLY.
Aug. 8, 1856.

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.
Nov'r 1856.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to us executed by A. Boyd, we will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of the said Boyd, ON THE DAY THE 9th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, the following Valuable Property, viz:

9 Likely Young Negroes,

And among them two young and valuable Blacksmiths, who are competent to do any sort of Farm work, whether it be shoeing horses, ironing wagons, or making plows. For the last two years they have been employed in keeping up the repairs of a large [illegible] Mill. Two other likely young Boys, and a Woman with four Children.

Also, a valuable portable Steam Saw Mill, of [illegible] horse power, which drives two large Circular Saws, which can cut twelve or fifteen thousand feet of first rate lumber a day. The engine, saws and machinery, with all the fixtures thereto belonging, from recent repairs are in excellent order.

Also, the following

TRACTS OF LAND:

The Home tract, on which the said D. A. Boyd now lives, containing 500 acres, some hundred and [illegible] acres of which is in a fair state of cultivation, and the balance is well timbered with oak and [illegible]. The situation is healthy and convenient of access—the Plank Road running directly through the land and within fifty yards of the dwelling house. In the vicinity are good schools, and the community is remarkable for its sobriety, public spirit and general intelligence. It is a fine situation for a public [illegible].

A very valuable tract of land in Montgomery county, on Little River, in the immediate vicinity of McRae's Cotton Factory, and within five miles of the town of Troy. There are in this tract 1400 acres, every acre of which is well timbered with long leaf pine. On the River is a Corn, Flour, and Saw Mill, all of which is now in excellent order, having been quite recently thoroughly repaired. The reputation of the Flour Mill is surpassed by no mill in the country for the manufacture of market Flour. The water power is never-failing, and the custom is good. On the premises is a new, commodious dwelling house, with all the necessary out-houses, consisting of horse stables, carriage house, cribs, &c. A snug farm sufficient to work some dozen hands, can also be opened. The lands can be seen on application to D. A. Boyd, who is now the manager of the mills.

4 entries of Land, containing some 400 acres, all which is in Montgomery county, and well timbered.

Three tracts of Land containing 325 acres, lying immediately on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, five miles west of Blue's Bridge, and known as the McLeod lands.

One-sixth of a ten thousand five hundred and seventy-two acre survey, lying on Naked and Drowning Creeks, and on both sides of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, and granted to John McKethan. This land is valuable for its turpentine and timber, which is almost inexhaustible, and is supposed to lie on the immediate line of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road, now in contemplation.

In addition to the above property, we will also sell 142 shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company: 1 full set of Blacksmith's Tools; 12 Wagons, among them some large new road wagons; and 2 large timber wagons with iron axles; 7 [illegible] Carts: all the Road tools, consisting of plows, spades, scrapers, &c.; all the Plantation tools, 1 Buggy, 1 [illegible] Fan and Thresher; 3 large cylindrical Cutting Knives; 12 heavy Log Chains; 21 Mules; 4 Horses; 50 head of Hogs; 12 head of Cattle, and sundry other articles unnecessary to mention.

The Sale of the above-mentioned property will certainly take place on the day as advertised, and will continue from day to day until all is disposed of. Terms made known on day of Sale.

O. H. DOCKERY,
TRISTRAM BOSTICK.
Trustees.
Richmond County, April 25, 1857. 4*4t

P. S. We would notify all the creditors of D. A. Boyd, for whom we are responsible, that their claims will be liquidated as soon as possible, and it is unnecessary to incur any further cost.

O. H. D.
T. B.

Carolinian and Argus till sale.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the traveling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains to render comfortable and pleas